# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

### Prussia and England.

### Diplomatic Difficulties.

### German Captures and French Losses

### Naturalizing the Indians.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### PRUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

**Diplomatic Difficulties — Curious Charge Against a Prime Minister.**

In the issue for the 1st instant of the *North German Correspondent*—Bismarck's organ—we find the following curious statement:—

"Earl Granville, in his note to Count Bernstorff, on the 15th inst., states that 'the Royal commission who' (*sic*) 'inquired into the neutrality laws of 1867, decided that to prohibit the export (*sic*) of munitions of war was impracticable and impolitic.' We have carefully examined the 'Report of the Neutrality Laws' Commissioners' referred to, which was presented to both houses of the British Parliament by command of Queen Victoria, in 1868, and we find in it no such decisions as that attributed to these 'eminent jurisconsults' by Earl Granville. Their report does not contain one word on the subject of the prohibition of the exportation of munitions of war. If we acquit his lordship of the deliberate intention to mislead Count Bernstorff and the public, it is our duty at least to expose the gross misstatement made by the Foreign Office.

"It is singular enough that Earl Granville's reference to the report in question supplies us with an additional argument in support of the remonstrances of North Germany; for at page 48 of an appendix to the report we have found a very clear exposition of the laws in force in France with reference to the exportation of arms and munitions of war from that country. The information must be considered authentic, having been supplied to the British Government by Monsieur de Moustier, in his capacity of Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of February 26, 1867. It appears from the official documents communicated by M de Moustier that the exportation and transit of arms and munitions of war to belligerents are strictly prohibited, and infractions of the law severely punished. Had Great Britain followed the practice of France, the grievous infractions of neutrality of which North Germany complains would not have occurred. The population of France would not have been supplied with hundreds of thousands of rifles for the slaughter of our citizen soldiers. For the death-roll we hold Great Britain responsible.

"In conclusion, we would observe that France could not, with any show of reason, have complained of Great Britain acting according to the rules of French law, and Earl Granville's plea of unfairness is a mere transparent subterfuge."

### PROFIT AND LOSS.

**German Captures and French Misfortunes—A Terrible Resume.**

The *Staats Anzeiger* publishes the following account of the captures of men and *materiel* by the German armies since the beginning of the war:—

The reconnoissance and out post fights which formed the prelude of the war were of course accompanied by only slight losses, as at Gerstweiler, Ludweiler, Sturzelbrunn, and the encounters in the neighborhood of Saarbruck and Niederbronn. The 2d of August, when the town of Saarbruck was temporarily abandoned on the Prussian side, cost the French 6 officers and 67 men. The engagement at Wissenbourg threw 30 officers and 1000 men into the hands of the victor, and also 4 mitrailleuses, 15 four-pounders, 7 eight-pounders, 31 munition wagons, 13 baggage wagons, and 14 infantry cartridge carts. In the battle of Woerth the French lost 6000 prisoners, with 100 officers, 2 eagles, 6 mitrailleuses, 35 cannons, 42 wagons, 200 horses, the baggage and tents of two divisions, and two railway trains of provisions. On the same day they lost at Spicheren and on the following days at Reichshofen and Saargemund 256 prisoners, 4 guns, 40 pontoons, an encampment, various magazines, 10,000 woollen counterpanes, 40,000 cwt. of rice, coffee, sugar, rum, wine, and biscuits; also boots, military caps, gaiters, and tobacco rations—of these last alone 1,000,000. The strongholds which surrendered to German troops in the first half of the month of August brought us at Hagenau 9 officers and 103 men, with 80 horses and great stores of arms, etc.; at Lichtenberg 3 officers, 280 men, 7 guns, 2000 muskets, 30,000 cartridges, gunpowder, etc.; at Lutzelstein muskets and munitions, with 60 guns at Marsal. The three battles before Metz, compared with the great sacrifices which they cost on our side, had not such considerable material success as the previous and subsequent combats, for the enemy was always able to save his *materiel* under the shelter of the strong fortress. Vionville, however, cost the French 36 officers and 200 men, Gravelotte 54 officers and 3000 men prisoners, and for their total loss on all three days 25,000 men is by no means too high a figure. On advancing further, the fortress of Vitry, with 17 officers, 850 men, and 16 cannon, fell into our hands. The fighting at Nouart, Beaumont, and Sedan, before the capitulation of the last named place, gave us about 30,000 prisoners, as well as a large number of eagles and guns; that at Beaumont caused the enemy a loss of 7000 prisoners, two eagles, 11 mitrailleuses, 23 cannon, and his encampment; that at Sedan before the capitulation a loss of 25 guns, two eagles and 25,000 men. The capitulation of Sedan brought us the marshal, 39 generals, 230 staff and 2095 other officers, and 81,450 men, besides 14,000 wounded, all the eagles of these regiments, 70 mitrailleuses, 330 field and 150 fortress guns, and 10,000 horses. The remainder of the army, about 14,500 men, with 12,000 horses, cannons and gun carriages, were disarmed on Belgian territory.

The losses of the French in the beleaguered or invested fortresses cannot yet be ascertained. It is only known that the garrison of Strasburg, in a sortie on the 3d of August, lost three cannon, and in another on the 2d of September one officer and four men as prisoners. The trophies and supplies which fell into our possession by the capitulation of Laon have not yet been published, but include twenty-three cannon and many muskets. Adding up these various successes, the losses of the enemy and the prizes of the German armies in the present campaign, not yet of two months' duration, exclusive of killed and wounded, are:—One marshal, 39 generals, 3250 officers, 104,750 men, and 14,000 wounded in Sedan; 10,280 horses, at least 56 eagles, 102 mitrailleuses, 690 field and fortress guns, over 400 standards, several pontoons, magazines, railway trains, dress and equipment articles, forage and provisions. To this enormous total the prizes taken at Toul and Strasburg have now to be added.

—Full returns from the Thirteenth Congressional district elect Mercur, Republican, by 118 majority. The Pennsylvania delegation in the next Congress will stand 13 Republicans and 1 Independent Republican to 10 Democrats. The present Congressional delegation consists of 18 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

### A NOVEL EVENT.

**Fifty-one Indians Naturalized in Minnesota.**

The St. Paul *Pioneer* of a late date says:—

"Yesterday morning a scene took place in the United States District Court in this city, which caused a good deal of curiosity, and which, from its novelty, was extremely interesting. The scene consisted of the naturalization of fifty-one Indians, of the Winnebago tribe. Fifty-four made application, but three were not able to pass the required examination, and were therefore not naturalized.

"In 1862, when the Sioux were meditating their bloody attack upon the white people of this State, they entered into an agreement with the Winnebagoes, a part of which agreement was that the latter should assist the Sioux in their attack upon the whites. The Winnebagoes, however, failed, for some reason, to fulfil their part of the agreement, and took no part in the outbreak. After the attack of the Sioux was put down, and peace restored, it was thought desirable to remove the Winnebagoes further west, and most of them were sent about seventeen hundred miles up the Missouri river. When they arrived there they found the soil barren and everything uninviting. After remaining there a short time most of them went to Kansas and Nebraska, and a few of them returned to the reservation in Blue Earth county, where they have since remained. Those who were yesterday naturalized were composed in part of those who remained on the reservation in Blue Earth county, and in part of those who came from the Missouri reservation.

"The principal object these Indians had in being naturalized was to obtain the title in fee simple to the lands they now occupy. The title to them is in the United States, though the Indians, by acts of Congress, occupy them in severalty, and for the time being, own them without the power to convey. Recent legislation, however, has authorized the naturalization of Indians upon the conditions that they successfully pass the same examination that foreign born persons who are naturalized are required to pass, with the additional examination as to their having adopted the habits and modes of life belonging to civilized people. By the act of Congress it is also required to satisfy the court that they are prudent and able to manage their own affairs, and support themselves.

"Fifty-one of those who appeared in court yesterday were able to satisfy Judge Nelson upon all these points, and were duly naturalized and are now good American citizens, whose votes will count as much as the votes of an equal number of whites. Three of those who applied were unable to satisfy the court, and were accordingly rejected.

"One of the women was one hundred and four years old, and was accompanied by her daughter, grand-daughter, and great grand-daughter. She was formerly the wife of the well-known Nick Bolloin, a Frenchman, and one of the first agents to that tribe.

"One of the Indians was David Twiggs, and he was the son of General Twiggs, who surrendered a portion of the United States forces in Texas in the beginning of the Rebellion.

"Previous to making these original proprietors of the soil American citizens, Judge Nelson addressed a few words to them upon the change in their relations.

"This extraordinary scene was witnessed with a great deal of curiosity and interest by a large number of people who never before saw an American citizen made out of an Indian. It is expected that before the next election in this State occurs they will be fully informed with regard to the tariff, and that when election day does come they will be able to vote with that degree of intelligence upon that subject who is 'prudent' and is 'able to manage his own affairs.' Good thing."

### FRENCH WAR LOANS.

**The New Demands on Towns and Departments.**

The correspondent of the *Economist* at Havre writes:—

The prolongation of hostilities will of course necessitate, or at least be made a pretext for, new loans of towns and departments. Havre, for its part, after raising 300,000f., is now trying to get, and no doubt will obtain, 1,000,000f. more; and the neighboring department of Calvados, though entirely agricultural, is demanding 3,000,000f. The department of La Vendee, though in a part of the country not likely to be invaded, asks for 1,800,000f. Marseilles, even when there were hopes of peace, determined on having 10,000,000f., and probably will now consider a large additional sum necessary. In a word, all France is seized with the mania of borrowing for military purposes, and the total of her requirements, when made up, will be startling. The extreme scarcity of small notes and coin is grievously felt in every commercial town, particularly as regards the payment of wages to workmen and laborers. At Lille, it has been, or at least is on the point of being, remedied by the issue of private paper money destined to circulate exclusively in the locality. It is probable that the example set by Lille will be extensively followed. At Elbeuf it is already proposed to issue small notes, with, however, this difference—that they shall be guaranteed by a committee of the principal manufacturers, and that it shall fix the amount to be granted weekly to each employer. At Rouen the matter is under consideration. At Bordeaux the plan recommended was that a number of bankers and merchants should subscribe among themselves a certain sum in notes—say 1,000,000f. to begin with—to be lodged in the branch of the Bank of France, and stamped with the word "deposit" to prevent them from going into circulation—and that small notes of five francs and ten francs, to the amount of them, should be issued under the guarantee of the bank.

—The Freemasons of Troy have organized an insurance company, with three classes of members, of 1000 each. A fee of $8 has to be paid on entering, and at the death of a member each remaining member of his class pays $1·10 into the treasury, $1 of which goes to the family of the deceased. No other fees or dues are required.

—Mr. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, has been sued for libel by Mr. Crosby, and others of the Crosby Opera House in that city. An idea may be formed of the damages expected from the fact that counsel have—according to the Chicago *Republican*—already received $4000 as retaining fees.

—The divers who visited the wreck of the United States war ship Housatonic, off Charleston harbor, a short time since, say they found the little torpedo-boat that was commanded by Lieutenant Dixon lying alongside of her, and having on board the skeletons of the eight men who volunteered for the enterprise.

—At a meeting of the Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Trade, held last week, resolutions were passed favorable to the early construction of a ship canal, with a capacity equal to the passage of vessels of 1500 tons burden, to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario. Competent engineers estimate the cost of the proposed work at $5,500,000.

—The Irish in California sometimes allow themselves to be easily affected by floating rumors. The Hibernia Bank, at San Francisco, was recently subjected to the trying ordeal of a "run," through some foolish rumor of its incapacity to pay 100 cents on the dollar. This makes the third time that it has suffered from a similar inconvenience.

—A fashionable individual who had patronized the Boston hotels rather liberally for some time past without troubling himself about money matters, was discovered to be an accomplished swindler a few days ago, and taken in charge by the Chief of Police. He was supposed to be a German Count until his trunks were found to contain nothing more valuable than bricks, stones—not precious—and pieces of wrapping-paper.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Odd Fellowship in the West.

### AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

### Important Naval Orders

### To-day's Cable Quotations.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Naval Orders.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Captain A. K. Hughes is ordered to command the receiving ship Ohio at Boston; Commander Bancroft Gherardi to command the Jamestown; Lieutenant-Commanders P. J. Harrington, George H. Wadligh and Walter Abbott, Lieutenants H. C. Wisner, T. C. Terrell and Wm. W. Reisinger, Masters J. H. Paine, Walton Goodwin, R. E. Carmady, J. G. Hyde and Wm. H. Jacques, to torpedo duty at Newport, Rhode Island: Second Assistant Engineers G. W. Stevens and Hugh H. Pickinton, to examination for promotion.

Captain J. A. Parker is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the steamer Franklin, attached to the European fleet.

Captain Andrew Benson is detached from the receiving ship Ohio and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander Ira Harris is granted six months' leave of absence.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**Tennessee Odd Fellows.**

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Tennessee met here yesterday. P. L. Phillips, of Nashville, presided. Twenty-three encampments were represented. The Grand Lodge meets here on Wednesday.

**Committed for Murder.**

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—William and Henry Klein and Jesse Jones have been committed, without bail, to answer the charge of murdering A. T. Avery, the man who was so mysteriously murdered near Middletown, Ky., recently.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**Fatal Railroad Accident.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—A construction train on the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad, having on board about forty laborers, ran over a cow near Vienna, Illinois, about four miles from here, last evening, and one platform car was thrown from the track. William Fitzmorris and Thomas Crane were instantly killed. Lawrence Darkin and Thomas Conway were fatally wounded, and several others were badly hurt.

### *FROM THE PLAINS.*

**Fatal Accident.**

HELENA, Montana, Oct. 18.—Martin Stevens, late of California, was killed here on Saturday afternoon. He fell down a shaft sixty feet deep, and was not found until yesterday morning. The shaft had five feet of water in it.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, Oct. 18—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 92⅜, and for account 92⅝. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. five-twenties of 1862, 89⅛; of 1865, old, 88⅜; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 86⅛. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 19¼; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 31.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, Oct. 18—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅜, and for account, 92⅝@92⅞. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 18—1·30 P. M.—Tallow declining. Sugar, 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d. on the spot. Hops, £3 15s. @£4 5s. for American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—1·30 P. M.—California Wheat, 10s. 6d.; red Western, 8s. 9d.; red Winter, 10s.@10s. 2d. No new Wheat in market. Receipts of Wheat for three days 18,500 quarters, including 7,500 of American. Flour, 23s. 3d. Corn, 28s. 6d.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 112⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅞; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110⅜; do. 1867, do. 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton, 67¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 89⅛; Erie, 23⅜; Reading, 101⅛; Adams Express, 67⅛; Michigan Central, 120⅝; Michigan Southern, 94⅛; Illinois Central, 135⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 112⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 42⅞.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Cotton quiet and sparingly offered; uplands, 15¾c.; Orleans, 16¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 at $1·33; new red Western, $1·35; white Michigan, $1 50. Corn dull and drooping; mixed Western, 84c. Oats dull; Ohio, 55@56c.; Western, 53c. Pork steady. Lard firm; steam, 14¾c.; kettle, 17c. Petroleum quiet at 91c.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Cotton strong at 15¾@15¾c. Flour firmer. Wheat steady; Maryland amber, $1·65 @1·70; good to prime, $1·40@1·60; common to fair, $1·20@1·35. Corn dull; white, 80@90c.; yellow, 75@85c.; Western, 94@95c. for mixed and white. Oats, 50c. Rye, 72@90c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 91@93⅝c.

### ITALIAN ROME.

**Protest of the Papal Government.**

Cardinal Antonelli has sent to the members of the diplomatic body in Rome a protest against the recent proceedings of the Italians. His Eminence says:—"In presence of this fact, which has been accomplished before the eyes of all Europe, and by which the sacred principles of all law, and specially of the law of nations, have been trampled under foot, His Holiness has directed the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to object and protest loudly, as he now objects and protests in his august name, against the unworthy and sacrilegious spoliation of the dominions of the Holy See which has been accomplished, declaring at the same time the King and his Government responsible for all the damage which may result to the Holy See and to the Pontifical subjects from this violent and sacrilegious usurpation. His Holiness, moreover, has ordered it to be declared, as the undersigned now declares in his august name, that this usurpation is deprived of all effect, is null and without any value, and that it can never in any way prejudice the incontestable and legitimate rights of the dominion and possession, whether of the Holy Father or of his successors; and, if force prevents the exercise of these rights, His Holiness intends and wishes to preserve them intact, in order to resume, at his own time, their actual possession. In informing your Excellency, by the express order of the Holy Father, of the unqualifiable event which has taken place, and of the protests and objections which follow it, in order that your Excellency may bring the whole to the knowledge of your Excellency's Government, the undersigned Cardinal cherishes the hope that that Government will feel that strong interest which is due to the supreme head of the Catholic Church, who will in future be placed in such circumstances that he will no longer be able to exercise his spiritual authority with that full liberty and entire independence which are indispensable to him."

## THIRD EDITION

### The Latest from Paris.

### Waiting for the Attack.

### The Prussian Reinforcements

### Further Talk of an Armistice.

### Russia as a Mediator.

### Yellow Fever in the South.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic.**

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The *Times* to-day, in an editorial on the Continental situation, reminds its readers that this is the anniversary of the battle of nations which occurred near Leipsic on the 18th of October, 1813.

**The Expected Bombardment of Paris.**

It has been generally understood in the German camp that the bombardment of Paris from all the batteries simultaneously would be opened on this anniversary day, which is so full of glorious remembrances to the Germans, and which has been regularly celebrated for years. The world is waiting for the events of to-day.

**The Anglo-American Ambulance Corps**

has left Versailles for Orleans, where there are three thousand wounded French and Germans.

Some of the journals here to-day print short letters, dated at Paris, October 1. They contain no news.

**The German Army in France**

is maintained by constant reinforcements, and it is estimated that there are fully six hundred thousand armed Germans on French soil.

Nothing has yet been heard from La Ferte St. Aubin. At the last accounts a battle was imminent at that point.

**Gambetta has Left Tours**

for the French army in the Vosges, which is to be organized for the purpose of resisting the German advance on Lyons.

The Prussians still occupy Meung quietly. They have made no demonstration against Blois and Tours, and it is not believed that they will at present.

The following despatch has just been received here:—

**Paris Calm and Collected.**

VALENCIENNES, Oct. 18.—Ribota, an attache of the Foreign Office, has just arrived here from Paris. He says the people are calm and hopeful. Politically, affairs are unaltered. The resolution seems to be common to all the Prussians now investing the city to screen themselves behind their powerful batteries.

**The Best Gunners in the World.**

So tremendous is the French fire that the plains are absolutely swept by it. The best gunners in the world are collected in the Paris fortifications. The marines never miss their mark at six thousand metres. The Prussians are threatening the immediate bombardment of Paris. This is impossible, for so long as the French forts outside are so well served no enemy can approach near enough.

**The Manufacture of Arms**

is actively going on in Paris.

**Thiers in France.**

LONDON, Oct. 18.—M. Thiers has returned to France.

**Russia as a Mediator.**

LONDON, Oct. 18.—It is reported that Russia tenders her offices for mediation, and that Austria and England are anxious for peace.

The bankers are to-day declining to negotiate Berlin paper.

**Hamburg and Bremen**

are threatened by the French fleet, and the excitement in those cities is intense.

**Rumors of an Armistice**

are current in banking circles here, and stocks are advancing.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**Yellow Fever at Mobile.**

MOBILE, Oct. 18.—There have been twenty deaths from yellow fever since the last report The Can't-get-away—a Club of this city—have expended all their funds in relieving those afflicted with the plague, and it now appeals to the liberality of our absentees and the generous hearted everywhere for assistance. Without such assistance the Club will be compelled to suspend operations. We are a sorely afflicted people.

### *FROM NEW YORK*

**Extensive Fire.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 18.—Parker's flouring mills in this city were burned at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss is $100,000. Insurance, $40,000.

—A lodge of colored Masons has been organized at Des Moines, Iowa.

—One-third of the vines of the celebrated Cucamongo Vineyard, at Los Angeles, Cal., have been destroyed this season by grasshoppers.

—The expenses incurred for the keep and improvement of the six public parks of St. Louis during the month of September foot up $1931·99.

—The three copper mines of Michigan—Quincy, Hancock, and National—produced an aggregate of 187 tons of metal during the month of September.

—Several thousand beautiful lake trout, collected in the private pond of Hon. A. C. Mattoon, at Oswego, were recently poisoned by some maliciously-disposed person.

—An ex-justice of the peace and a lawyer were recently arrested at Buffalo, charged with the joint larceny of a trunk. After two "examinations" the prosecution fell through, and they were discharged.

—Two Italians were recently arrested by Canadian detectives in the Three Rivers district for coining base five, ten, and twenty cent pieces. They pleaded, in extenuation of the offense, that it was impossible to procure work at their legitimate trade—casting brass images.

—Michael Edmonds, Sr., of Moundsville, Va., is now the oldest fireman in the United States. He has attained his one hundred and fourth birthday, and has been a chewer and smoker of tobacco for ninety years. His mother lived to the age of one hundred and three years.

### A BABY SHOW.

**Barnum's Old Sensation Revived—Twenty-seven Proud Mothers Enter for the Prize.**

Memphis has had a baby show, which was a grand success. We take the following account of it from the *Avalanche* of the 14th instant:—

After nurses and babies had all been collected in rear of the judges' stand, the secretary called them into the arena in the order in which they had been entered, and the babies belonging to the

TWENTY-SEVEN LADIES

were carried into the ring for the inspection of the bachelor judges.

Ranged in front of the northern grand stand stood the nurses with their little charges in their arms or in *petite* carriages, and the sight was a peculiar one There were babies of all kinds and of all ages, that is to say of all months under twelve, for Wheeler, Pickens & Co., in presenting the beautiful little perambulator, had distinctly bargained that it should be presented "to the finest baby under one year old on exhibition at this fair." The blue-eyed blondes were in the majority, although there were many brunettes, dark-colored and placid. The boys seemed to be livelier than the girls, and laughed and "crowed" in a manner that was delightful to behold. The mammas tried every subterfuge to make their babies smile, laugh, and crow, and sundry comfits and cakes were called into requisition. One blue-eyed lad of about ten months was very attractive, and his efforts to swallow a scarlet worsted ball four inches in diameter excited universal admiration.

FINE BABIES,

The task of the judges was no ordinary one, but they faced the music like men, and gazed the juveniles nearly out of countenance while examining their "points." Health, strength, "heft" and good looks were all taken into account, and the judges moved silently and steadily along the line, their every motion and every word being eagerly watched by nurse, papa and mamma.

SOME OF THE BABIES

stared at the portly figure of Mr. Hamilton as he marched at the head of his forces, and looked as if they had a slight glimmering of what it was all about, and they looked up smilingly, while others presented sombre faces, with tears in their eyes and mouths all a-hout. It was indeed an interesting sight, and many broke through the rope guards and eagerly rushed into the ring as if to look upon a baby was not an every day occurrence.

After the judges had carefully scanned the groups they retired for consultation, and then ordered the following babies, according to numbers as given above, to be separated from the general group:—Nos. 3, 4, 6, 19, 25 and 26, belonging respectively to Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. R. W. Ainslie, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. L. McGuire, Mrs. C. H. Cavan, and Mrs. Joseph Musso.

THE JUDGES TOOK ANOTHER FOND LOOK

of the fortunate half dozen and again retired for consultation. They seemed to have nearly all agreed on the same baby, for the consultation was brief, and Dr. Perkins, the superintendent of the arena, came forward, took little Mary Ainslie in his arms, attached to her right arm

THE BLUE RIBBON,

placed her in the prize baby carriage, and Col. J. G. Ballentine, Grand Marshal, gallantly wheeled the lucky little lady round the arena amid the huzzas of the assembled multitude, while

THE UNLUCKY BABIES

were carried solemnly out of the ring. After the

PRIZE BABY.

had been shown all around it was taken in front of the grand stand, but the noise around proved too much for its nerves, and the Grand Marshal and his assistant shouted lustily for the nurse. So ended the great baby show of the fair.

AN INCIDENT

is worth relating. A planter from Mississippi, rejoicing in the name of Brown, crowded in among the bevy of anxious mothers surrounding it, and, after viewing its beauties awhile, remarked in a jesting sort of a way that he would bet $100 that his baby would get the prize. Now this was calculated to arouse the ire of the aforesaid anxious and fond mothers. One of them came up to the boaster "like a little man," and offered to wager $100 that he had no baby, which was exactly the truth of the aforesaid Brown, who suddenly subsided amid the laughter of his friends and of the bystanders generally.

### FULTON VS. TILTON.

**A Card.**

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN "UNION,"
Monday Morning, Oct. 17, 1870.

*Rev. Justin D. Fulton:*—

Sir:—I have just read with wonder the reports in the New York papers of your remarks to your Boston congregation yesterday on the issue pending between you and me. These reports, assuming them to be correct, compel me to say, in point-blank English, that I stand ready to prove:—

First. That you *did* go into a lager beer saloon and drink lager beer after preaching; and,

Second, That your narrative of your interview on Saturday last with my informant and myself is as false as your denial of the original charge.

Having threatened me with libel, you announce the withdrawal of the suit. This is because you dare not go forward with it. I challenge you to meet me in a court of justice.

THEODORE TILTON.

—Two families, the occupants of frame houses, narrowly escaped destruction by a landslide a few days since, at Mount St. Vincent, on the southern bank of the Poestenkill. One hundred and fifty feet of earth was carried into the creek.

—Five hundred women of Ontagamie county, Wis., have worked in the fields as laborers this season.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870.

The usual weekly bank statement is rather favorable, but the improvement is not of a marked character. There is an increase in the deposits of $285,055 and in the loans of $43,771, but on the other hand there is a decrease in the legal tenders of $378,472 and in specie of $26,826, making an aggregate loss of reserve of $305,298. The amount of business done was over $3,000,000 less than the previous week, which is due to the dullness at the Stock Board and the falling off in general business. The rates to-day are comparatively steady.

The gold market is quiet and shows a further downward tendency, owing to the increase in cash gold. The sales opened at 113, and after reaching down to 112⅝, closed about noon at 112¾.

Government bonds are dull but very firm at last night's quotations.

At the Stock Board the business was very light, but prices continue steady. Sales of City 6s at 102½@102¼ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was very quiet, with sales at 50·56, and a few trifling lots of Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44¼; 60¼ was bid for Pennsylvania; 27 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 39 b. o. for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there was considerable activity in Lehigh, which sold from 33@32¾. No more sales recorded.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@114¼; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111⅛@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 110½@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@110½; do. 1868, do. 110½@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Gold, 112½@112⅝; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 89@89⅝; Central Pacific Railroad, 90@91; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 78⅝@79.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@113⅛; do. 1864, 111⅜@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@110¾; 5s 10-40, 106⅜@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 112⅛@112⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 113 | 11·31 A. M. | 112⅝ |
| 10·12 " | 112⅞ | 11 30 " | 112⅝ |
| 10·13 " | 113 | 12·13 P. M. | 112⅝ |
| 10·17 " | 113⅛ | 12·14 " | 112⅝ |
| 10·22 " | 113 | 12·19 " | 112¾ |
| 10·23 " | 112¾ | | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $800 City 6s N. Is. | 102½ | 2 sh Leh V R. | 58¾ |
| $2500 do c. | 102¾ | 100 sh Leh Nav St | 32⅝ |
| $5000 Amer Gold | 112¾ | 200 do b30. | 33 |
| $5000 do | 112¾ | 100 do b60. | 33 |
| $5000 do | 112¾ | 300 do b5. | 32½ |
| $5000 do. s5wn. | 112¾ | 100 do c. | 32½ |
| $1000 Pa & N Y C 7s | 92 | 300 do | 32¾ |
| $1000 O C & A R R 7s | 80 | 300 do s5. | 32¾ |
| 500 sh Read R. b30 | 56 | 200 sh Dalzell Oil | ⅝ |
| 44 sh O C & A R. | 44½ | 100 do | ⅝ |

### N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

"The news from Europe that both belligerent nations are likely to suffer from a scarcity of supplies, and the advance in the price of wheat in Liverpool, produced great activity at the Produce Exchange to-day, and the dealings in flour and wheat were very large. The speculative movement received a sudden check, however, from the sharp rise in freights, the owners and agents of vessels being prompt to see the necessities of the trade and take advantage thereof. Since Friday wheat has gone up between four and five cents a bushel, but the advance to-day was only one to two cents, owing to the rise in freights. Flour has risen thirty to forty cents a barrel for the ordinary brands.

"Were it not for the obstacles to shipment presented by the competition for the comparatively few vessels to be chartered since the war took the vessels of the North German Confederation off the seas the activity in exportable breadstuffs of all kinds would be exceedingly great. It is thought that the market in Liverpool, which is represented to be only lightly stocked, will continue to advance to such prices as to enable heavy shipments, even at the higher rates for freights. The home supply of breadstuffs is large, however, and sellers have been so long accustomed to low figures that they will doubtless take advantage of the opportunity to sell, without speculating for high prices.

"In the forenoon the prospect of an active export trade in wheat and flower produced a weaker market for the foreign exchanges, and prime sterling, sixty days, was offered at 108¾, with sales at 108⅝. When the difficulty about freights manifested itself, and when at the same time commercial bills were discovered to be scarce, the bankers advanced their quotations about a quarter per cent., the market closing strong.

"The same influence was operative in the Gold Room, where, on the early weakness of exchange, the price fell from 113⅜ to 113. In the afternoon gold was for a long time 113¼ bid, and the sales were mostly at that figure. At the close the borrowing rate, which had been 3-64 and 1-32, fell to 1-64, and flat, with exceptional instances where a consideration was paid to have gold carried, and the price closed 113@113⅛. Otherwise the market was only moderately active. The annual election took place to-day for officers of the board for the ensuing year. Three tickets were in the field. The ballots were very much 'scratched,' and the tellers had not announced the result at a late hour, but will do so on the resumption of business to-morrow. The Treasurer submitted his annual report, showing a balance on hand of $138,389."

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18.—The Flour market remains quiet at former quotations. The demand is principally to supply the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5·25@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75, for low grades, up to $6·75 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·25, and fancy brands at $7·37½@8 25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 16,000 bushels Indiana red at $1·38@1·42; 1000 bushels Delaware do. at $1·25@1·32; and 400 bushels very superior amber at $1·52. Rye is firm, and 400 bushels Western sold at 93c. Corn is quiet at the recent decline Sales of 3500 bushels yellow at 84@87c. and Western mixed at 78@82c. Oats are dull. Sales of 2000 bushels at 50@52c. for white Western, and 49c. for fair Pennsylvania.

1000 bushels 2-rowed New York Barley sold at $1.

Whisky is quiet, and 50 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 93c.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Oct. 18. — Arrived, steamships Silesia, from Hamburg, and Manhattan, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 18

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....66 | 11 A. M.....64 | 2 P. M.....64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, do.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Henry Blair, Savannah, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewett, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Hugh McCauley, Cain, Boston, do.
Barge R. RR. No. 38, Wismer, Brooklyn, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Nor. brig Stjorn, Hansen, 14 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig George Harris, Blanchard, 12 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.
Schr T. L. Knight, Sherman, from Bangor, with lumber to Maul & Bro.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Sewell, Betts, 1 day from Indian River, with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, from Chelsea.
Schr A. T. Cohen, Springer, from Hingham.
Schr Maggie J. Chadwick, Gage, from Providence.
Schr Ivy Bell, Cox, from Lynn.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Lore, from Braintree.
Schr Lena Hunter, Percy, from New York.
Schr Marshal Perrin, Fisher, from Boston.
Schr Hattie Page, Haley, do.
Schr Henry, Merritt, do.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, do.
Schr E. & B. Everman, Corson, do.
Schr Ida May, Driscoe, do.
Schr Ocean Traveler, Adams, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Homborsund, Neilsen, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 4th inst.
Ship Marie Adelaide, Katteholdt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AS REFLECTED BY THE ELECTIONS.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The news at first of the October elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana seemed more favorable to the Republicans than the latest and more complete returns of the vote show. It now appears that the Democrats have gained in all these States, not very largely, it is true, in the total popular vote over the previous corresponding election, but still their gain is positive and important. The State of Ohio remains Republican, though the Democrats claim to have elected two members of Congress more than they have at present—the Congressional delegation being now fourteen Republicans and five Democrats, and in the next Congress it will be twelve Republicans and seven Democrats. In Pennsylvania the Democrats claim to have gained eight members of Congress. In the present House of Representatives the Republicans have eighteen members and the Democrats six. According to the election returns thus far the former will have ten and the latter fourteen in the next Congress. Indiana is represented now by seven Republicans and four Democrats. The election has reversed that, and she will have seven Democrats to four Republicans next Congress. So that it appears the total gain in the three States is thirteen representatives, making a difference in the balance of the two parties in the next Congress of twenty-six votes. It seems, too, that the newly elected Legislature of Indiana will have a Democratic majority of some six to eight votes on joint ballot, which will insure, probably, the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate. These are the facts as far as the election returns show up to this time, and they are pretty complete. It is but fair to say, also, that these Democratic gains have been obtained in spite of the increased strength of the Republican party from the recently enfranchised negroes.

From this local and patial success the Democrats begin to make up their figures for a majority in the House of Representatives and the election of a Speaker. This, to use a familiar simile, is counting their chickens before they are hatched. A great deal has to be done to overcome the overwhelming Republican majority in the present House. The State of New York will add materially to the strength of the Democrats, no doubt, if the party act prudently and energetically in the election next month. But we have yet to see what turn the elections will take in the Southern and other States where they have yet to be held. From present appearances the Democrats will have a powerful minority and will run the Republicans close in the next House of Representatives, but it remains doubtful yet if they will have a majority. Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that they may get by the skin of their teeth a majority, the Republicans would still be overwhelmingly strong in the Senate and in the administration. It would by no means follow that the Democrats had improved their chances for the Presidential race in 1872 so much as to elect their candidate. The people may be dissatisfied with the weak and corrupt Republican members of Congress and yet retain their confidence in General Grant. We say General Grant, because he must of necessity be the candidate of the Republicans again. If the party is to be saved from defeat and to hold the reins of government for another term, he only can succeed in bringing that about. His personal popularity and glorious war record carried the last election, and it is upon these the party must rely in the next contest. Grant, as the candidate in 1872, then, may prove superior to the reaction now going on in favor of the Democrats and to the weakness and unpopularity of the Republican Congress and politicians.

While it must be admitted that a turn in the tide of political sentiment in several large States, such as we see in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, though not very great, indicates the general current, still we should remember that politics in this country oscillates like the pendulum, and a few months may bring another change. The present apparent reaction may not go far. This depends very much upon the consent and management of the two great political parties. The Republicans have the vantage ground in the power they possess both in the administration and Congress. There is no efficient obstruction to any laws they may pass or policy they may carry out. The opposition is powerless. No party ever had a better opportunity to benefit the country and to make itself popular. What a chance it has for the display of statesmanship, for devising and carrying out great measures to promote the prosperity and happiness of the country and to purify the Government! What a record it would make in one term of Congress, even—yes, even long before the Presidential election! The Democrats have no such opportunity. The Republicans have it all their own way. But with this comes a heavy responsibility. If the Republicans do not fulfil the mission committed to them and continue to disappoint the expectations of the people the reaction against them will go on, and though the President may be saved through his personal popularity the party will lose its power.

The popular instincts are seldom wrong—at least they are generally right in this enlightened and self-governing country. There must be a cause, then, for the change of public sentiment in the States where the elections have just taken place. What is that cause? Undoubtedly the corruption and incapacity of the present Republican Congress and leaders. These men have shown no statesmanship. They do not come up to the level of the practical sense and expectations of the people. They are drivelling local politicians, who cannot see beyond the narrow limits of their own districts and little party schemes. They have no minds to grasp great questions of national importance. However desirous the people of any particular district or section of the country may be to promote the interests of their locality, and may expect their representative to attend to these, yet the national sentiment is strongest—the welfare, progress, and glory of the republic are first in thought. It is because the majority of the present House of Representatives do not come up to the national standard of statesmanship and have not shown capacity for national affairs that the people begin to repudiate them. This incapacity was strikingly apparent when they refused to stay a few hours longer in session to restore our mercantile marine at the commencement of the European war, although the President sent a special message to Congress calling upon them to seize this opportunity and to act at once. Indeed, the examples of weakness and want of elevated patriotism and statesmanship are too numerous to cite in this article. They are known, however, to the public, and are not likely to be forgotten. Then, the corruption that has existed in Washington and in every department of Government where these Republican Congressmen and leaders could reach has been sufficient to disgust the honest voters and tax-payers. There are few who have not become rich or had their fortunes greatly improved through railroad jobs and land grants, whisky frauds, contracts, lobby schemes, or some other corrupt means. Such are the causes of the reaction that has set in against the Republicans.

True, the Democrats have no policy—nothing but a negative platform to stand upon. The faults and shortcomings of the Republicans constitute the political capital they work upon. We look in vain for statesmen in this party, or for a bold, positive, and comprehensive policy, either domestic or foreign. The leading men who are uppermost at present are local politicians of narrow views and mere selfish aims. There is nothing national or largely patriotic about them. Still they have the negative virtue of not doing wrong the last few years, because they have not been in power to do so. They can denounce the Republicans effectively and say that they would do better had they the majority in Congress and the administration. The people, therefore, seem inclined to take the Democrats at their word rather than trust the Republicans again. The public mind is rather in a state of uncertainty, however, at present. The Republicans may hold the power, even in Congress, if they will purify the party and inaugurate a comprehensive national and popular policy. Failing to do this, the Democrats might gain the ascendancy if they would bury the past and strike out a new programme of political action that would seize upon public sentiment. At present all is adrift and uncertain. Who will take the helm and guide the ship of state?

QUANTULA SAPIENTIA.

*From the N. Y. World.*

If the venerable Swede could come to life and revisit the glimpses of our moon, he would have new confidence in the aphorism with which he sent his son a grandson to measure the extent of imbecility in this world's doings. Mr. Ex-Secretary Welles, in an essay contributed to the last number of the *Galaxy*, makes a strange revelation. He tells us what he affirms to be the truth as to that period of our history when the fate of Sumter was trembling in the balance, and the anxious yet trustful community was hugging the delusion that Lincoln and his ministers were harmoniously working for the public safety. Very far, if Mr. Welles is to be credited, is this from the truth. It would seem from the narrative now given to us that poor Mr. Lincoln, dazzled by his sudden elevation from obscurity, kindly disposed to everybody, tormented in his domestic relations, and blindly under the influence of Mr. Seward, really did not know what to do, and when he did act was sure to make grotesque mistakes. This is the charitable view of the case. For at least thirty days literally nothing was done, and on the 29th of March, 1861, he wrote a note to the Secretary of the Navy, saying "I desire an expedition to move by sea be got ready to sail as early as the 6th of April next." The Secretary went to work, but on April Fool's day received a communication from the President virtually superseding him in the administration of his department—taking away from him his efficient and confidential friend Captain Stringham, and putting Captain Samuel Barron, afterwards in command of the Rebels at Roanoke Island, in charge of everything. What then happened must be told by Mr. Welles himself:—

"On reading this extraordinary letter I went without a moment's delay to the President with the package in my hand. He was alone in his office writing, and raising his head as I entered he inquired, 'What have I done wrong?' I replied that I had received with surprise the package containing, among other things, his instructions respecting the Navy and the Navy Department, and I had called for an explanation. I then read the following document, the body of which was in the handwriting of Captain Montgomery C. Meigs, of the army, the postscript in that of Lieutenant D. D. Porter, of the navy. The President expressed as much surprise as I felt that he had signed and sent me such a document.

"He said Mr. Seward with two or three young men had been there through the day, on a matter which Mr. Seward had much at heart; that he had yielded to the project of Mr. Seward, but as it involved considerable detail and he had his hands full, and more too, he had left Mr. Seward to prepare the necessary papers. These papers he had signed, some of them without reading, trusting entirely to Mr. Seward, for he could not undertake to read all papers presented to him; and if he could not trust the Secretary of State, whom could he rely upon in a public matter that concerned us all? He seemed disinclined to disclose or dwell on the project, but assured me he never would have signed that paper had he been aware of its contents, much of which had no connection with Mr. Seward's scheme. I asked who were associated with the Secretary of State. 'No one,' said the President, 'but he had these young men here as clerks to write down his plans and orders.' Most of the work, he said, was done in the other room. When I inquired if he knew the young men, he replied, 'One was Captain Meigs; another was a companion with whom he seemed intimate, a naval officer named Porter.'"

For the next few days all was in confusion. "The President continued to hesitate." He could not rid himself of the influence of Seward and the little military and naval *camarilla* which he had evoked. "There was," says Mr. Welles, "at that time a clique of naval officers, as there has been on more than one occasion, anxious to take possession and control the Navy Department." At the head of these was "a young man named Porter," and co-operating with him another "young man" of the army named "Meigs." They were Seward's aids in the great plan to prevent or delay the rescue of the Sumter garrison. They were busy all the time, for when the renewed attempt was made and the Powhatan was got ready Meigs and Porter came again on the stage, and under Mr. Seward's auspices utterly frustrated the plan. Mr. Seward as a strategist with his staff is thus described:—

"Mr. Seward had undertaken to get up that enterprise and give the necessary military and naval orders without consulting the War and Navy Departments. With this view, and to possess himself of technicalities, he had selected Captain Meigs, of the army, and Lieutenant Porter, of the navy, as his assistants and agents, and by the aid of these subordinate officers the Secretary of State had fitted out a combined military and naval expedition. Captain Meigs says, in a letter which he has published, 'Mr. Seward carried me to the President, merely saying that he thought the President ought to see some of the younger officers, and not consult only with men who, if the war broke out, could not mount a horse'—alluding to General Scott, whose age and infirmities precluded him from active duties."

The new expedition was got ready and was about to sail, when, says poor Mr. Welles:—

"I congratulated myself on the energy and activity with which this work had been accomplished, and was prepared to await results. Mr. Seward and his son Frederick called at my rooms at Willard's, about 11 o'clock at night on the 6th of April, with a telegram from Meigs and Porter at New York, the purport of which was that there was difficulty in completing arrangements, in consequence of conflicting orders from the Secretary of the Treasury. I asked an explanation, for I knew of no movement with which my orders conflicted."

In naval phrase, "all hands were called to get topsail." They rushed to the President, but he was, or pretended to be, more perplexed than they. "He looked first at one and then at the other; read and re-read the telegram, and asked if I was not in error as to the flagship. He said he had become confused with the names of Pocahontas and Powhatan!"

It may suit Mr. Welles' theory of Mr. Lincoln's integrity to believe, if he can, in this simplicity; but to our mind it is abundantly clear that the President was playing a game with consummate art, for at the time he thus appeared confused he knew he had issued the orders which frustrated the whole, and had, at the instance of Seward, actually appointed David D. Porter to command and Montgomery C. Meigs to engineer the absurd and useless deflection to the Gulf.

The whole matter is simply scandalous, deeply implicating Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. To the latter it is creditable in one respect only. It tends to show that he meant to keep faith with Judge Campbell, and through him with the South Carolina authorities; and there is nothing in the antecedents of the officers, young as they were, whom he used as his instruments to conflict with this theory. Noisy and truculent as Mr. Seward's *Gemini*, Meigs and Porter, have latterly been, they were then thoroughly sympathetic with the South. Mr. Davis had been Meigs' kind and considerate friend, at a time, too, when he needed friends, and Porter moved in that Coburg sphere of the District of Columbia which, then as now, is tuned in sweet accord with the dispensers of patronage and office. The proof is conclusive that Lincoln, Seward, and their subordinates never seriously contemplated the rescue or relief of Major Anderson, and that down to this time the people of the North have been victims of a huge delusion. The *Evening Post* grimly says:—

"Any other man, finding himself bound by a promise given under a misapprehension to the enemies of his country, might have thought it his duty to resign office, rather than by indiscretion and conspiracy to thwart the first important act the Government he belonged to had undertaken for its own preservation. But Mr. Seward doubtless thought, as a politic statesman, that his own services were more important to the nation than the Sumter expedition; and feeling that his personal honor required that the country should lose one or the other of them, he chose to render the relief of the fort impossible, rather than deprive the nation of his future labors. History will decide whether he chose wisely for the country and for his own fame."

A SWEET STATE OF THINGS.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

We find ourselves again and again irresistibly impelled to a contemplation of the social charms which attend the exercise of the right of suffrage in the City of Brotherly Love—the city which, alone upon the continent, was founded upon the pleasing doctrine of non-resistance. Heretofore, whenever an awful example of the evil effect of demagogical Democracy was wanted by the suburban and rustical newspapers, our own New York was brought out to be pilloried; and we bore the blushing honors of battery with such graceful modesty as we could muster. But we begin to feel that as scamps, rascals, ruffians, repeaters, and scoundrelly defenders of the rights of men, we are simply and shamefully nowhere.

The history of the meeting of the Board of Return Judges in Philadelphia last Thursday (in the *Morning Post* newspaper), is a marvel and a mystery of clamor and confusion, of shouting and shooting, of turmoil and tussle. It being settled that a lawyer should be heard on either side in regard to the validity of a certain return, William B. Mann, Esq., and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., were summoned. When Mr. Mann arrived, there was a "Democratic" mob about the door, and he was in exactly the opposite condition of which Sterne's starling complained—he couldn't get in! Finally he effected an entrance. Then the besiegers began to batter the door. Then the great McMullin, with others, stormed the room; and among them was Nolen, an eminent dispenser of spirituous refreshment. Then spittoons were hurled upon one side. Then revolvers were discharged upon the other, and Nolen fell badly wounded. Then there came what may justly be termed a little hell upon earth. There were small physical fights going on outside the house, and the great forensic fights within. It was a spectacle as shameful as any which has ever been exhibited upon this continent—or any other. There were fights going on in Chesnut street. There were fights going on in other streets. At these station-houses they were locking up men for illegal voting—at others those who attempted to prevent it. We have no heart for details here and now. It was like the breaking up of Goldsmith's club—"all dam—blood—fire—whizz—blid—tit—rat—trip—not, nonsense, and rapid confusion!"

That in outrages like these there may be some blame upon both sides, knowing, as we do, the infirmity of human nature, we are not disposed to deny. But whoever would know to whom the chief part of the trouble must be fairly assigned must watch the comments of the "Democratic" newspapers. They are not aggrieved by the riots, but by the attempts to suppress them made by the authorities: yet the only quarrel which honest patriots can have with these attempts will be with their comparative tardiness and inefficiency. Alderman McMullin, John C. Nolen, *et al.* are scoundrels who are to be deterred from utterly inexcusable violence only by the fear of being shot. But if they are to understand that alive they are to be honored as defenders of liberty, or that dead they are to be eulogized as martyrs, then, at least in the great cities, the holding of elections will be simply a farce more ridiculous than any ever presented in the theatre. It is a matter of history, it is susceptible of plain proof, it has been judicially demonstrated over and over again, that in Philadelphia the election riots and the election frauds must be attributed to a parcel of utterly degraded scoundrels (some of them in broadcloth) who have deliberately sought to maintain power by fraud and violence. Now, what are you going to do about it? Are respectable people to be quiet, submissive, the slaves of ruffians? or are they to defend their rights by the hands of law? It is perfectly notorious that we have hardly had a fair election in New York for years! Are we to go on forever in this way, the victims of our own imbecility? Are we to see the whole elective system absolutely swamped by a surging sea of blood? Are we fools, idiots, traitors, asses enough always to be cheated and always to pretend (for the sake of appearances) that we have not been? That is the question. In what way it may be best answered, time and circumstances must decide!


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 S 15t Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 20 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 24 6

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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MRS. R. DILLON,

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FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. | C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths2m

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Fat and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
BROILED OYSTERS.
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

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Ladies can supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 tastuf

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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
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CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT

Just Received.

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Dealer in Fine Groceries,

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ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $7·00, Stove, $7·00; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

## LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

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Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

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## CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

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SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 99 North WATER Street and

No. 98 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

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Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

## SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 12 noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in gold. | | Payable in currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $ |
| To London | 80 | To London | 3 |
| To Paris | 90 | To Paris | 3 |
| To Halifax | 20 | To Halifax | 1 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN ZELLERS, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

## SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS,

VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 22, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 29.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 22, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

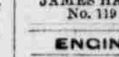
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 3 5



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15



FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March,

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

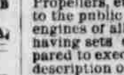
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

## ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

## LOCAL PREACHERS.

**Yesterday Afternoon's Session.**

The session of yesterday afternoon was opened with prayer and singing. Rev. Mr. Tasker addressed the Convention in reference to the Methodist Home, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Business Committee, to whom was referred certain resolutions, made a report recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That the Convention recommends the formation of District Associations of Local Preachers in every Presiding Elder's district throughout the bounds of the conferences.

*Resolved*, That we are of opinion, as woman was created as a help-meet for man, she should be employed to aid her brothers in every effort in which man is engaged to extend the knowledge of Christ throughout the world.

Considerable discussion then took place on the adoption of the report, in which Rev. Messrs. Cuttler, Fricket, Applegate, and others took part.

Rev. Mr. Ingraham, in referring to the past work of local preachers, said that the Local Preachers' Association of this city had done a great and good work during the past season, hundreds of pulpits of the different religious denominations having been supplied by them. He hoped, therefore, the resolutions would be adopted.

The delegates from the Preachers' meeting at this juncture entered the church, and their chairman expressed the feelings of pleasure which were felt by the members in the proceedings of the Local Preachers' Association, and desired the future welfare of the body. He was responded to by the President of the association, who welcomed the delegates to seats in the convention.

The resolution relating to female aid was then laid on the table, and that relating to the formation of district associations was unanimously adopted.

A resolution calling for the publication of the address of Bishop Simpson was presented and unanimously adopted.

A motion to lay on the table the resolution relating to the evangelizing the Indians was adopted.

Resolutions relating to the death of Rev. Richard Holt, and expressive of the deep feelings of sorrow felt by the members of the association at the loss thus sustained, were presented by B. Schofield of Manayunk, and unanimously adopted. Prayer was then offered by J. Hefner, of Baltimore.

Rev. Dr. Holtz, of the New York American Bible Society, was introduced, and made an address in relation to the Bible cause.

A report was presented embracing the following questions:—How many times have you preached during the last quarter? Have you been the means of forming a Sabbath-school or schools within said quarter, either alone or with the assistance of others, and if any, what is their present condition? When you go to fill an appointment, do you pay as much attention to the Sabbath-school work, visiting the sick members' classes, if it is within your power? The report was adopted.

Rev. C. Pierson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report showing a small balance in his hands. The report was adopted. Adjourned.

## THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The stated meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening at their rooms, No. 503 Chesnut street, Mr. J. C. Hand in the chair.

A communication was received from the American Artisans' College, stating they intended to establish a museum of the products of art and industry in this city, and asking the board to appoint a committee to meet at the college, Eighth and Buttonwood streets, to-morrow night. Referred to the Committee on American Productions, with power to act.

Mr. John Price Wetherill, from the Committee on Direct Importation, presented a report setting forth, in response to a communication of Mr. Pultze, a merchant of No. 17 Bank street, Philadelphia, complaining of certain grievances, that on obtaining a copy of the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury for the guidance of custom-house officials, under the law of July 14, 1870, the Secretary therein appears to be disposed to give the provisions of that law a fair and liberal interpretation.

The committee refer to the following as the steps necessary to be taken by the Philadelphia importer who desires to avail himself of that mode of importation:—

First. He is to present his invoice to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and upon it to make an entry of merchandise named for immediate transportation from the port of arrival and this, and give bond that the same shall be forthwith put in transition.

Second. The collector to forward this bond, approved and certified by the collector of this port, to the collector of the port of arrival, upon whom it is made obligatory immediately to issue a permit, to be countersigned by the naval officer, directing the inspector in charge of the vessel to deliver the merchandise to an inspector having the proper supervision, to be transferred directly from the importing vessel to the bonded vessel or railroad car designated in the entry.

The committee say they regret that although the provisions of the law and the directions of the Secretary prescribe for the carriers who shall propose to bond their lines between New York and Philadelphia the same conditions have been obligated on the lines crossing Maine from Portland and Canada since 1866, geographical difficulties render it necessary over the principal line between here and New York, a transshipment at Amboy, has prevented the bonding of any transportation line between here and New York up to the present time, and large quantities of merchandise have from this cause had to come through the New York Custom House. The committee believe the difficulty can be obviated, and ask that they be continued, with the addition of four other members. The report was agreed to, and the following gentlemen appointed on the committee:—Messrs. William F. Reed, Edward Johnson, Thomas Ashwood, and Edward Lafourcade.

Mr. J. C. Grubb presented the following:—

*Resolved*, That a new department of government, having for its functions the cognizance of all matters relating to foreign and domestic trade and navigation, is, in the opinion of this board, worthy of continued effort for its establishment by the National Board of Trade, which was adopted after being discussed by Messrs. Grubb, Wetherill, and Durborow.

Mr. Grubb also presented the following:—

*Resolved*, That the National Board of Trade be requested to renew its efforts for the common abandonment of all restrictions on internal domestic trade, and all laws discriminating against non-resident traders and agents, whether enacted by State or municipal authority. Adopted.

Mr. Frederick Fraley presented the following:

*Resolved*, That the National Board of Trade be requested to take measures for securing uniformity in the levying of duties on imports in the several collection districts of the United States.

Mr. Fraley explained the purpose of the resolution and showed its necessity, giving examples illustrative of the case. He was listened to with much attention, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. T. Morris Perot made an interesting statement as to railroad discrimination recently brought about through the endeavors of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Messrs. Washington Butcher, Israel W. Morris, and James Dougherty were announced as the Committee of the Month, and on motion the Board adjourned.

## THE CASE OF COLONEL MANN.

**His Case in the Court—He is Discharged.**

Yesterday two warrants were issued by the Mayor, one on the oath of Lieut. John Curly, for the arrest of William B. Mann, William McMullen and John Ahern, on the charge of inciting to riot at the meeting of the return judges, on Thursday last, and the other on the oath of John C. Nolen, contained in his dying declaration, charging Mr. Mann with having induced Alexander Crawford to shoot him (Nolen). At the time of the issuing of these warrants Mr. Mann was at Elk river, it is said, on a fishing excursion, but upon hearing of the proceedings he telegraphed to the Mayor that he would surrender himself by 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Prompt to his word, he appeared before the Mayor about the time designated and was in the custody of the law to answer the charges preferred against him. Immediately he was surrounded by a number of his professional friends, tendering him their aid, and from among these he chose as his counsel L. C. Cassidy, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis and Samuel C. Perkins, Esqs. A writ of habeas corpus was at once obtained from Judge Allison, directed to Chief Mulholland, who had him in charge, and made returnable forthwith.

The Court of Quarter Sessions had some time before adjourned, and the District Attorneys had to be sent for to watch the Commonwealth's interests in the investigation about to be had. Mr. Mann was escorted into court by the Chief of Police, attended by counsel and followed by an immense throng, making the court-room, which was so recently deserted, densely packed by the excited multitude. At four o'clock, while the Coroner was holding his inquest in regard to the death of Nolen, the hearing of Mr. Mann's case upon habeas corpus was begun by the court.

The chief of police made return to the writ that he held Mr. Mann by virtue of the two warrants above mentioned, for the offence therein specified.

The first witness called by the District Attorney was Charles M. Hurley, who said that during the sitting of the return judges last Thursday, in the Nisi Prius court-room, he was in the vestibule in front of the door, being there in the interest of a candidate in his district. Between twelve and two o'clock—he was not positive as to the precise time—Mr. Mann appeared at the door in answer to a call from the board of judges, and demanded admission. John Ahern, who was standing there, insisted that he should wait for Mr. Cassidy, who had been sent for by the other side, saying that he had promised to wait. Mr. Mann said he had not so promised, and intended to go in. Ahern said he had the same privilege, and would go in if Mr. Mann did. Both became excited, and Mr. Mann went through the little room between the two court rooms, tried the door there, and then returned to the vestibule. At that time a man calling himself a return judge came up and demanded admission; the door was opened, and Mr. Mann, thrusting the individual aside, pushed himself inside, followed by Ahern, who was jammed by the closing door; the witness was forced in by the pressure of the crowd, and then he saw parties beating Ahern about the head with blackjacks, as he was fastened in the door; he succeeded in extricating himself, and then the door was forced open and the crowd poured in; he says blackjacks and pistols were numerous; some of the parties inside having a weapon in each hand; Crawford was standing in the jury-box, and Nolen was near the east end of the judges' bench; he heard Mr. Mann say to Crawford "Shoot, shoot," and, looking at him, saw him pointing toward Nolen; then he saw Crawford fire the shot, and saw Nolen fall; this witness said he saw nothing in Nolen's hands at all; saw no blow struck, and nothing thrown; there were policemen standing on the stairways all the way up before the difficulty occurred.

Charles C. Wilson, who was present at the meeting of the return judges in the capacity of reporter, said he did not see Mr. Mann when the shot was fired, and did not hear him say anything to Crawford; he heard the word "shoot" uttered, but could not tell by whom; he thought Ahern had in his hand a piece of railing torn from the wall; when Nolen was endeavoring to enter the room three or four blows were struck at him; he saw several blackjacks, and remembered that when the shot was fired the man who held the railing dropped it like a hot potato; he was not very positive that Ahern was the man who held the railing.

John J. Carlin, return judge of the Sixth ward, was next examined. According to him, Crawford was crossing the room followed by Nolen, and got into the jury-box, from which he fired the shot. Nolen was not doing anything at the time of the shot, nor was Mr. Mann heard to say anything. After the occurrence, Alderman McMullin said to Mr. Mann, "You told him to shoot;" and Mr. Mann said, "I did not; I told him to defend himself."

J. Gordon Showacker, return judge of the Twentieth ward, said Crawford retreated, pursued by Nolen, and when he got into the jury box he called out, "Colonel Mann, shall I shoot?" and Mr. Mann replied, "Defend yourself." After this Nolen picked up a heavy spittoon and threw it at Crawford, who dodged it, and it was broken into fragments against the wall. Crawford then took deliberate aim and shot Nolen. He saw no blackjacks or pistols in the hands of the judges, but saw the doorkeepers using them on Ahern' head.

Here the Commonwealth proposed to offer in evidence the dying declaration of John C. Nolen. The evidence necessary to its introduction proved that Alderman Colgan, who took the deposition, did not indite it as the language of the deceased, but he put interrogatories, and then took down what he understood to be Nolen's declaration.

After hearing counsel upon this point the Court ruled that the paper had not been established as the genuine dying declaration of Nolen, but simply as the Alderman's interpretation of it, and therefore it could not be received in evidence.

Alderman Colgan was then examined as to the verbal statements of the deceased, and testified that Nolen had said he thought he was dying, that Aleck Crawford had shot him, and that the shooting was induced by Wm. B. Mann, the late District Attorney.

N. F. English, president of the Board of Return Judges, described the forcible entrance of the crowd into the room, and said that Crawford retreated to the eastern end of the room, pursued by Nolen and several others. He was alone, and when he got near Mr. Mann he looked at him in an imploring manner and asked him something, and Mr. Mann said "Defend," or "Protect yourself." At that time a man was standing near Mr. Mann, with a piece of railing in his hand; another was close by with a blackjack, and a third hurled a spittoon at Crawford, which missed him and struck the wall. Then Crawford fired the shot which killed Nolen. Nolen stooped, as if he expected Crawford to shoot. Mr. English saw a hand fastened in the door, with a pistol pointing inside, which Mr. Beitler, one of the judges, seized and turned toward a vacant corner.

Mr. Beitler was examined and stated the facts as Mr. English gave them. He saw Ahern running about very much excited, begging somebody to give him a "pop." He did not see Mr. Mann point toward Nolen, but had he so pointed he would have seen him.

This closed the testimony.

Mr. Cassidy arose and said he was here to represent Mr. Mann in this matter, and to answer for his legal responsibility for his conduct on the occasion inquired of. He hardly thought the District Attorneys would, upon this evidence, ask that Mr. Mann could be held to answer for anything. If they did make such a demand he would reply to it.

Mr. Sheppard said this case was to be treated exactly as other cases, and no matter who were the parties concerned, it was to be treated as other hearings upon habeas corpus. He simply desired to perform an official duty here; nay, he did not desire but was bound to do it. Now this investigation was not a trial of the question of guilt or innocence, but simply an inquiry to ascertain whether there was a *prima facie* case established fit for a petit jury. He had examined parties upon all sides. He thought there was proof of a riot, proof of a killing, and proof of the defendant's presence at and participation in the occurrence of that day; and there was evidence which, if believed, would warrant a conviction, and this was all that was necessary to be established. This being a most important case, he was bound to say he thought it should be sent to a petit jury, and in saying this he said no more than his duty as an officer of the State constrained him to say.

Mr. Cassidy said that the proposition of the Commonwealth was that the Judge should believe two witnesses who swear to one state of facts, and disbelieve eight who swear to another. This was to stultify the common sense and the conscience of the Judge. The Judge was to decide this matter by the proof, and that showed William B. Mann to have been guilty of no offence known to the law of the land.

Mr. Mann was there lawfully, at the call of the board of return judges, and no one had the right to hinder him; in fact, all those who opposed him were liable to an action for assault and battery. Being there by lawful authority, no act of his supported the allegation of inciting to riot.

Then as to the killing, was not Crawford proven to have been pursued to the wall by Nolen? and then, when his life was in the most imminent peril, he appealed to Mr. Mann and received that advice which the law of the land gave him, that he had a right to defend himself. He was not to be indicted as accomplice in a murder, for uttering that which was taught in every law book in the land. Mr. Mann asked for no favor in this matter, but simply asked to be judged fairly and calmly.

Judge Allison in deciding the case said he agreed with the District Attorney that where in a preliminary hearing there was a conflict of testimony, requiring in the mind of the judge the case to be sent to a jury, the relator should be remanded, but not where there was no such conflict. And in a hearing upon habeas corpus the guilt or innocence of the defendant was not to be tried, but simply whether upon the whole testimony a prima facie case is established.

He did not see how the charge of riot or inciting to riot was sustained; as well might the same charge be made where a man forces his way into his own home. But as the matter stood before the Court there was not the shadow of such a charge made out. In regard to the other charge of accessary to the killing of Nolen, the case was the same, and if the case were sent to a jury the Court would feel obliged to say a conviction upon this testimony could not be sustained; he therefore discharged the relator.

At ten o'clock Mr. Mann left the court-room, surrounded by congratulating friends.

## THE TILTON-FULTON LAGER-BEER STORY.

**The Charges against the Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston—Explanation of the Accused.**

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Tremont Temple was crowded at the morning service to-day, as it was generally supposed that Mr. Tilton and lager-beer would be among the subjects which the Rev. J. D. Fulton would consider. Before the sermon, he referred to those subjects, and said he had been to New York since Wednesday, and found that there was no Boston merchant who could testify that he (Fulton) drank lager-beer in a Bowery saloon. Mr. Fulton said he found the so-called Boston merchant was a showman, and the charge was that he drank the beer during his college days, 15 years ago. This was not true of him in his college days. It was alleged to have occurred in Dr. Armitage's church, and Dr. Armitage testified that he (Fulton) was never in his church till two years ago.

In the course of his prayer Mr. Fulton referred to the matter several times, and prayed most earnestly for his enemies, and asked especial blessings on Mr. Tilton and the showman. He announced that in the evening he should treat the matter at length, and by 7½ o'clock the temple was packed by 2500 people, several hundred being unable to gain admittance. His subject was "Christian Temperance," and when he had concluded he again referred to the lager beer story, and said a statement was due to himself, his church, and the public. He first read the letter purporting to have been written by himself concerning Mr. Tilton, Mr. Tilton's statement, and his own denial, and then spoke substantially as follows:—

Personally I intended to leave it there, but some of my brethren and friends thought differently. I never preached but once for Dr. Armitage, and that was two years ago, on my return from Europe, when I was accompanied to and from the church by some of the brethren of this church. They said my accuser must prove his statement. Since Monday morning, when the statement was first published, I have received numerous letters from all sections of the country, from ministers of different denominations, telling me that Christ and his cause called upon me to disprove the charge. My brethren started the libel suit, and not myself, on Thursday evening. When the papers said a Boston merchant would prove the slaten ent, a mutual friend came to me and said Mr. Tilton evidently believed it, and thought it would be best for me to go on and see Mr. Tilton.

I followed his advice, and went, in company with the Rev. Drs. Taylor, Cuyler, and Simmons, and asked to see the Boston merchant. Mr. Tilton sent for him, but as he did not come, Mr. Tilton went to the *Independent* office, and there saw him. I had known him at the University in Michigan, and had seen him once since as a showman in Crystal Palace in New York showing a California tree. I asked him if I had the reputation of being a temperance man at the University. He said "Yes." I asked him if I did not aid a man who drank, took him to my room, and tried to reform him—and he said "Yes." The time alleged was back in 1865, when I lived in St. Louis, and was unmarried. I said to him, "Do you say I went and preached in Dr. Armitage's Church, and went from there with you to a Bowery saloon and drank nine or ten glasses of lager-beer with you?" "No," he replied, "I said several; that statement and some others in the *Tribune* were incorrect." "Do you claim that I went into a lager-beer saloon?" "I do," "Will you permit me to send for Dr. Armitage, to assure you that I never preached in his church till two years ago?" "No," he remarked, "I only said it in fun." I then said, "I charge you with being a false witness to an old college friend." Turning to Mr. Tilton, I said, "There will be no libel suit; I will not have my society turn aside from its work to follow the statement of this man."

I subsequently met Mr. Tilton with Drs. Taylor and Simmons, and endeavored in vain to have him retract. I said I should go home and lay the matter before my congregation, and should pray God that right may prevail, whatever the consequences. There is a man on this platform who came for me, when I was in Albany, to come here. The resolution was formed at his house to prosecute this thing until the charge was retracted. I leave it with the American people, and call upon my brother George N. Chipman to close in prayer.

## THE WAR.

### LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

GARIBALDI IN COMMAND—STIRRING ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH TROOPS—THE DESPERATE BATTLE OF SOISSONS.

TOURS, Oct. 17.

There are the most contradictory reports concerning the Prussian and French armies near Orleans. Both sides are receiving reinforements. The municipal authorities of Oblis, whom the Prussians threatened to execute, have been liberated.

The *Constitutionel* denounces the contemplated project for the separate federation of the Southern departments, with Marseilles for the capital, and condemns the provisonal government for not immediately repressing the movement.

Cornuschi, the celebrated Italian banker, has been proposed as the successor of Roland, as Governor of the Bank of France.

The Archbishop of Tours publishes a denial of the statement, in the Tours correspondence of the London Daily News, that he went to meet Garibaldi. The Archbishop says he considers Garibaldi an adversary of the Church, and he refused to meet him officially.

The *Moniteur* publishes a singular report made by Rouher, in 1867, on persons whose names had been suggested in connection with the Ministry of the Interior. Another report, found in the Tuileries, speaks plainly with regard to Haussman, Pietri, Magne and other prominent men of the Empire.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The correspondent of the New York Herald at Tours writes that there is a great lace of arms. After the loss of 200,000 stand at Sedan, the government sent to England to purchase as many rifles as possible. They obtained some, but nothing like the number aaticipated. The French agents at Birmingham found that the Prussian authorities had advanced large sums to secure nearly all the stock in the gun trade. France now offers to buy any number of rifles in America at 250 francs each, delivered in a French port.

Late advices from South America show that a revolutionary crisis was impending at Montevideo. The government troops had been driven into Retz, and the town was invested by the rebels. Montevideo was distracted by factions. The "red" government was expected to resign, as popular sympathy had declared itself unmistakably for the white party.

Franc-tireurs near Epinal, on the 13th, checked an advance of the Prussians in that direction in an engagement which lasted three hours. A squad of thirty uhlans was repulsed by franc-tireurs at Laureat d'Eaux, on the left bank of the Loire. There is reason to believe that the army which captured Soissons, 22,000 strong, will attack other strong places in northern France.

A balloon from Paris, with a quarter of a ton of letters, has fallen at Namur, and another alighted at Valenciennes with two hundred pounds of correspondence.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.—The report that General Boyer has left Metz for Versailles to negotiate for the surrender of the fortress is considered authentic here. The rumor that negotiations are pending for peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Luxemburg to Prussia is also believed to be well founded, and it is stated that another interview between Bismarck and Favre to that end will soon be held.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The capture of Soissons opens a second railway route to Paris, and the Prussians will put it to use at once. The other line only reaches Meaux.

The absence of power in the garrison of Paris to act on the offensive becomes daily more evident. No sorties have been made since September 30. The Prussians have not yet opened with their artillery, while the Frenchmen fire incessantly.

Kern, the Swiss ambassador, has informed his government that the corps diplomatique will remain in Paris for the present.

General Ponsberg succeeds the Grand Duke of Mechlenburg in the government of Rheims.

A letter to the New York Herald from Rome, dated the 12th inst., says, Transtenere, a quarter adjoining Leonne city, was the scene of a deplorable disaster on Saturday. A peasant from Cagarola village, drunk or mad, ran against all the priests he met, shouting "vengeance," and brandishing a dagger. He stabbed three priests, one dangerously. He was secured by gen d'arms and will be punished with the full rigor of the law.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—[Special to the New York World.]—Garibaldi was yesterday received at Besancon with immense enthusiasm. He reviewed a large force of Gardes Mobile, Gardes Nationale and Franc-tireurs. He made the following animated address, which was responded to with extreme ardor by the troops and the people:

"Soldiers of free France, I see in your gallant battalions the nucleus of an army of the United States of Europe—the army of liberty and the army of law. The monarchies of the old world are condemned. They are in arms to-day for the last time. The monarchy in Europe fell at Sedan, and is dying forever before Paris. I see among you not Frenchmen only, but Europeans; not Europeans only, but men. In your ranks are American volunteers, the soldiery of Washington and Lincoln.

"The immortal, invincible enemies of despotism in every form are fighting by the side of the sons of the Rhine and the Loire. Italians are hastening over the Alps; republican Spaniards are hastening over the Pyrennees to battle with you, not against Germany, but against a monarchy; not against a people misled, but against princes who mislead all people. From all parts of France thousands of young, brave men are hastening to the field of action. You are fighting for the freedom of a continent, for the rights of humanity. Onward, then, to the Vosges!"

Soissons capitulated only after the most terrible destruction of life and property. 350 houses were laid in ashes. The Prussians encountered a desperate resistance from the National Guard; fighting hand to hand in the streets, and capturing one part of the city house by house. They were driven back through the burning city four times in succession, but were constantly reinforced, and bore the French down by their weight of numbers. No quarter was shown, and the wounded bayoneted when they fell. Women hurled missiles from the houses on the heads of the invaders. The sacrifice of life was awful. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg wept at the slaughter, and, refusing to order an assault, begged the French commander to capitulate in the name of humanity. The splendid glass works of Jobelins, and the founderies, mills and refineries were destroyed.

The sortie under Trochu on Saturday completed the work of driving the Germans from their investing positions south and west of Paris.

The French advanced, under cover of a tremendous cannonade, in three columns, upon Chevilly, Sevres and Bougival. The latter was the most serious attack. The Germans lost over 3000 killed, wounded and prisoners, and large supplies.

The Garde Nationale of Calais to day proceeded to Amiens, where a force is organizing to attack the Germans moving north from Soissons.

Unofficial reports of the negotiations carried on through General Burnside state that Jules Favre, while rejecting all propositions for the cession of territory, is willing to submit the question of peace to arbitration by the government of the United States.

Bismarck is expected at Brussels, where Generals Burnside and Sheridan and Minister Jones are in consultation.

A crowded meeting was held in London last night and to-day, in favor of English intervention in the Franco-Prussian war.

A great procession is to march on Wednesday to the house of Mr. Gladstone, to denounce the government. It is expected fifty thousand men will be in the ranks.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6:14 | MOON SETS..... ...
SUN SETS..... 5:16 | HIGH WATER..... 7:49

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

**MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.**

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paraguay | London | New York | Sept. | 17 |
| Guiding Star | Havre | New York | Sept. | 17 |
| Denmark | Havre | New York | Sept. | 27 |
| C. of Mexico | Vera Cruz | New York via H. | Sept. | 27 |
| C. of Manch'tr | Liverpool | New York | Oct. | 3 |
| Calabria | Liverpool | New York | Oct. | 5 |
| Silesia | Hamburg | New York | Oct. | 5 |
| Manhattan | Liverpool | New York | Oct. | 5 |
| Aleppo | Liverpool | Boston | Oct. | 6 |
| Nebraska | Liverpool | New York | Oct. | 7 |
| Pereire | Brest | New York | Oct. | 8 |
| Cuba | Liverpool | New York | Oct. | 8 |
| Pennsylvania | Liverpool | New York | Oct. | 8 |
| Etna | Liverpool | New York via H. | Oct. | 8 |
| Australia | Glasgow | New York | Oct. | 8 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wisconsin | New York | Liverpool | Oct. | 19 |
| Britannia | New York | Glasgow | Oct. | 19 |
| St. Laurent | New York | Havre | Oct. | 19 |
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | Oct. | 19 |
| C. of Brooklyn | New York | Liverpool | Oct. | 22 |
| France | New York | Liverpool | Oct. | 22 |
| India | New York | Glasgow | Oct. | 22 |
| C. of Brussels | New York | Liverpool | Oct. | 27 |
| Pereire | New York | Havre | Oct. | 29 |
| Italy | New York | Liverpool | Oct. | 29 |
| Australia | New York | Glasgow | Oct. | 29 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool via H. | Nov. | 1 |
| C. of Wash'tn | New York | Liverpool | Nov. | 5 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | New York | Aspinwall | Oct. | 20 |
| City of Mexico | New York | Vera Cruz, etc. | Oct. | 20 |
| Missouri | New York | Havana | Oct. | 20 |
| Tonawanda | Philadelphia | Savannah | Oct. | 22 |
| Wyoming | Philadelphia | Savannah | Oct. | 22 |
| Yazoo | Philadelphia | New Orleans | Oct. | 29 |

**Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.**

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Princess Alice, Hilton, London, B. Crawley & Co.
Br. bark Taranki, Benson, Rotterdam, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Herald, Hanson, Matanzas, do.
Schr Niagara, Townsend, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.—not as before.
Schr Hannibal, Wells, South Amesbury, do.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Taylor, Boston, do.
Schr Lyra, Haak, do. do.
Schr N. C. Price, Neill, Cape May, do.
Schr Thos. Booz, Somers, Wilmington, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.—not as before.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Charleston, do.
Schr Ella Brown, Robbins, Boston, do.
Schr Ada Ames, Adams, do. do.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Mr. Douglass, Mr. J. P. Minott, Mr. S. S. Pierce.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, from New York, with sulphur to Charles Dennig.

Brig Minna Traub, True, from Portland, with molasses to Thomas F. Stetesbury & Co.

Schr New Zealand, Lowe, 20 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Minnie, Hudson, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Lucy, Larkin, 12 days from Hillsboro', with plaster to Souder & Adams.

Schr Z. Steelman, Church, 7 days from Lynn, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr George E. Prescott, Buckminster, fm Vinalhaven, with stone to Barker & Bros.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Ella Brown, Robbins, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Charlotte Fish, Williams, from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Harry C. Sheppard (new), Clark, from May's Landing, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Henry, Roberts, from Portland, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Morris, 1 day fm Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Active, Coombs, from Boston.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 17.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Colonel Ames, with marble, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 17.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Late and Early, Birdhill Boy, J. W. Andrews, John Disney, Charles, Alpha, Moonlight Rover, James O'Donnell, A. O. Buck, and Ocean Favorite, all with coal, for New York.

Betsy Baker, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 18.—The Alice Curley, with coal, for New York, left yesterday.

George Day, with coal, for New York, will leave to-day.

E. C. Potter, with coal, for Baltimore, left last night; O. L. Nims, do. do., will leave to-day.

7 regular and 1 transient barges, light (13 in all), left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 18.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Kate, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
John M. Ryan, with bark, to C. P. Williams.
Thomas Arnold, with slate, for New York.

*(By Telegraph.)*

LEWES, Del., Oct. 17—9 A. M.—Heavy fog this A. M. In the harbor, bark Ocean, 59 days from Havre for orders.

Wind S. S. W.; very light. Thermometer, 76.

P. M.—A bark and a herm. brig are coming in below the Capes.

In the harbor, English bark Mary Killam and two schooners.

Wind S. S. E. Thermometer, 71.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Stanhope, Morris, for Philadelphia, remained at Calcutta 3d ult. loading.

Ship Portlaw, Rice, hence for Antwerp, proceeded up Channel 2d inst.

Ship Orion, Hall, sailed from Callao 13th ult. for the United States.

Ship Colonel Adams, Morse, at Callao 30th ult. fm Guanape, and sailed 17th for the United States.

Br. steamer Siberia, Harrison, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston, at New York 16th inst.

Br. steamer Italy, Hall, from Liverpool 5th and Queenstown 6th inst., at New York yesterday, with 264 passengers.

Br. steamer The Queen, Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 15th inst., and proceeded.

Br. steamer Sidonian, McKay, from New York, was off Moville 15th inst.

N. G. steamer Frankfurt, from New York 28th ult., at Bremen 15th inst.

Steamer City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmerman, from Vera Cruz for New York, at Havana 15th inst.

Steamers Missouri, Edwards, from Havana 8th; George Cromwell, Clapp, from New Orleans; and Volunteer, Jones, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York 16th inst.

Br. bark Lalla, Bart, hence for Bristol, Eng., was spoken 10th inst., lat. 35 40, long. 66 45.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, at Palermo 27th ult. from Trieste.

Brig San Carlos, Parker, at Holmes' Hole from Philadelphia, in distress, will be towed to Portland.

Brigs Milwaukee, Brown; Charles Miller, Gilkey; and J. Bickmore, Henley, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Brig Tangier, Rose, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Brig Henry Stewart, Weeks, hence, at Oporto 26th ultimo.

Schrs Samuel McMenamy and J. W. Wilson, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schrs Surf, Abbott, and Mist, Muncy, fm Trenton, at Providence 15th inst.

Schr Surge, from Trenton for Norwich, at New London 15th inst.

Schr R. W. Huddell, hence for Norwich, at New London 15th inst.

Schr Mary R. Somers, Somers, for Boston, cleared at Baltimore 15th inst.

Schrs J. A. Griffin, Foster; Sarah A. Hoffman, Hoffman; and Vrale, Mason, hence, at Boston 15th instant.

Schrs Annie E. Stevens, Montgomery; Lizzie D. Small, Tice; and J. T. Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Salem 13th inst.

Schr Louisa Drozier, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Schr Franconia, Jarvis, hence, at Providence 15th inst., experienced heavy weather, split sails, and lost deck load.

Schr James Valdren, Cavalier, hence, at Norfolk 14th inst.

Schr Pennsylvania, Butler, hence, at New Bedford 14th inst.

Schr H. A. Taber, Bowman, for Philadelphia, sld from New Bedford 14th inst.

Schrs Nightingale, Beebe, from Fall River; Expedite, Racket, from Pawtucket, both for Philadelphia; Isabella Thompson, Endicott, for Apponaug, and Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, for Newport, both hence; and Send, Allen, from Trenton for New Haven, passed Hell Gate 16th inst.


DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetternorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' GALLERIES.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819

New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND.

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,

West Side, Philadelphia.

96 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y

# Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1870.


### *GENUINE AND BOGUS NEWS ENTERPRISE.*

YESTERDAY afternoon we published in our second edition an important and lengthy despatch from Havana which was furnished to us by the Associated Press. As our readers are well aware, THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is the only afternoon paper published in this city which receives the despatches of the Associated Press, and consequently the only afternoon paper which was entitled to the use of this Havana telegram. But in the later editions of the afternoon papers which receive their news from a bogus opposition agency passing under the high-sounding title of "The American Press Association," this Havana telegram appeared, with not more than a half dozen mere verbal changes, credited in the first place to "the American Press Association," and immediately afterward entitled a "Special to New York *Post*." On examining the New York *Evening Post* of yesterday afternoon, we find in the edition issued simultaneously with our second edition the Havana telegram in question, and over it, in plain black letters, the words "Despatch to the Associated Press." If this were the first instance in which this fraud had been perpetrated, we should take no notice of it; but during the exciting period of the European war, the bogus concern has day after day indulged in the same reprehensible practice, column after column of important telegrams which have been furnished by the Associated Press and appeared simultaneously in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH and the leading afternoon papers of New York city, being served up in later editions in the papers in this city supplied by the bogus concern, and invariably credited by it to the New York *Evening Post* as specials; while the morning journals receiving their news from the same source have followed the lead of their afternoon contemporaries by repeating the fraud.

From this simple statement of the facts in the case, the reading public will see at one glance the fraudulent and dishonest character of the bogus concern which is yclept "the American Press Association." Its agent in New York is not content with appropriating—we use a milder term than the facts warrant—the news of the only thoroughly organized news association in the country, but endeavors to cover up his tracks by styling a special despatch to the New York *Evening Post* what that very paper distinctly announces to the whole world to be a despatch to the Associated Press. The fact that the papers which receive their so-called news from the bogus opposition concern habitually appropriate the despatches of the Associated Press, giving them to their readers in later editions necessarily than those in which they appear in THE TELEGRAPH, is a strong testimonial to the variety and reliability of the Associated Press despatches. Since we have had the exclusive use in the afternoon of the Associated Press despatches, the increase in our circulation has trebly realized our anticipations, and fully justified us in meeting the great increase in our expenses. The reading public of Philadelphia fully appreciates the fact that the association which provides all the leading papers of New York, Philadelphia, and the country with news enjoys facilities for its collection, transmission, and distribution that are not and cannot be enjoyed by the bogus concern which has attempted to rival it.

### *THE RIOT AT THE MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES.*

IN the ordinary course of justice, so far as it is influenced by the action of policemen or police authorities, their first duty in connection with a riot is to quell it as speedily as possible, and their second, to arrest the ringleaders. We have not yet heard, however, of the arrest of a single one of the instigators of the disgraceful and dangerous attack upon the meeting of the return judges last week. Their names have been freely published, their proceedings are a matter of public notoriety, their offense is far more culpable than any ordinary riotous demonstration, and yet days pass by without a single one of their number being arrested. It is true that after prolonged consideration it was at last decided that warrants should be issued, but the offenders might have nearly fled across the continent before this plain duty was performed, and it remains to be seen how much more time is to elapse before they are taken into custody.

The course of proceedings adopted by the police, and the police authorities, in reference to Messrs. Crawford and Mann presents a wonderful contrast to their tender treatment of McMuljin and Ahern. As for Crawford, it required the interposition of Judge Allison to enable him to finish his labors as a return judge at a time when it was not known that Nolen's wounds would prove fatal. Yesterday, too, Alderman Kerr adopted the extraordinary expedient of taking him out of the custody of the Coroner while the inquest of that official was pending, and committing him to prison. This course is in direct opposition to the usual practice, if not in clear conflict with law. While the Coroner is inquiring into the causes of a violent death his authority is well-nigh absolute. He can imprison witnesses who refuse to testify, order the arrest of high dignitaries, and exercise for the time being extraordinary powers. It is questionable whether aldermen have a better right to dispose of prisoners in his hands than to snatch prisoners from the Criminal Court. No such conflict of authority should have here arisen, and if politics had not been indirectly connected with this affair, it is scarcely possible that the privileges of the Coroner would have been invaded in such an extraordinary manner. The prosecution of William B. Mann also affords a striking illustration of extraordinary zeal in prosecuting an innocent man at a moment when the leaders of a dangerous riot are suffered to run at large.

The investigation before Judge Allison yesterday disclosed the fact that the dying declarations of Nolen, which furnished the principal pretext for the warrant against him, were totally destitute of legal validity. Judge Allison ruled them out of court on account of their evident unreliability. As to the other testimony it amounted to nothing, and Judge Allison admirably summed up the whole case when he said that Mr. Mann was at the meeting of the return judges "for a lawful and proper purpose," that he "neither said nor did anything calculated to provoke a riot," and that if he or any one else had said to Crawford, when a deadly assault was made upon him, "'shoot' or 'defend yourself,' he did right, just as a man might tell a friend to defend himself by shooting a burglar."

It is also worthy of remark that Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy, while acting as Mr. Mann's counsel yesterday, said that "if Crawford shot Nolan under a well-founded apprehension of great violence, he was guilty of no offense," and the extent of the danger by which Crawford was threatened was proven by a host of witnesses who appeared at the Coroner's inquest yesterday.

The fact remains that up to this morning men were still at large who instigated a riot with the intention of committing, by forcible means, that most flagrant of crimes against a free government—treating an election as if it had not been held; while extraordinary zeal and unusual severity have been displayed in the prosecution of Crawford and Mann.

The fact that the intervention of the Courts has been found necessary in these cases to enforce justice affords an additional reason for the change in the laws which we advocated a few days ago, giving them supervision over all the proceedings connected with the final count of election returns. The whole system needs improvement to check fraud on the one hand and violence on the other, and time will be gained instead of being lost by the courts if the proposed new system is adopted.

### *THE PRESIDENT OF COMMON COUNCIL.*

IN a few days a caucus of the Republican members of Councils will be held for the nomination of officers, and considering the importance of making good selections, we hope that none but the best men will be put up. The Presidency of Common Council, in particular, is a position of great trust and responsibility, that should only be filled by a gentleman who will command the entire confidence and regard of the community. All the present indications are that Mr. Henry Huhn, of the Fifteenth ward, will certainly be the Republican nominee for presiding officer of Common Council, and a more suitable selection could scarcely be made. Mr. Huhn is engaged in the coal business, and is one of the largest miners and shippers in the city. He is thoroughly identified with the business interests of the city, and is also a large property holder, so that he has a common interest with all our citizens in placing our system of taxation upon a proper and equitable basis. It is certainly to the interest of the city that property and large business interests should be represented to a greater extent in Councils than they are, and if our city legislature was more largely made up of men like Mr. Huhn, a check would be placed upon the rash, hasty, and irregular method in which the public business is now too often performed. It is particularly important that a man of his stamp should occupy the seat of the presiding officer and exercise the power of appointing committees, and as Mr. Huhn is well known to be one of the best parliamentarians in the city, he is particularly fitted to perform the duties that will devolve upon him, in case he is elected, with impartiality and to the entire satisfaction not only of the members of Common Council, but of the public at large. Mr. Huhn is still a young man, being about thirty-eight years of age. He was born in the Seventh ward in this city, and is a graduate of the High School. He studied law in the office of Hon. James Ryan, and although he is now engaged in mercantile pursuits, his legal training has not been forgotten, and it has been brought to bear on a multitude of occasions since he has occupied a seat in Councils. Mr. Huhn was elected to Common Council in 1868, and that his services were appreciated by his constituents was shown by his being re-elected last week by the largest majority ever given to any man in the Fifteenth ward. Mr. Huhn is highly esteemed by all who know him, and is a man of admitted integrity and ability. He is a ready debater and, as we before stated, one of the very best parliamentarians in the city. We consider his election to the Presidency of Common Council as a foregone conclusion, and we are assured that the interests of the citizen and taxpayer will be well protected during his administration.

THE *Post* takes exception to our remarks of yesterday with regard to the pardon of the three Fenian leaders recently confined in the Auburn Penitentiary, and enters upon a very lame and impotent defense of the President. The *Post* says:—"The offense of these prisoners was committed long before the late neutrality proclamation was issued, and such a proclamation does not apply to the past." Our contemporary is apparently oblivious of the fact that the law was the same before as it is after the issuing of the President's proclamation, and that the enforcement of the law was the duty of the Executive whether he issued a proclamation or not. Not merely the Fenians but all others who are interested in violating our neutrality laws will most certainly, in view of this action of the President, look upon the matter as we do, and conclude that the announcement of an intention to enforce the law in future is mere sound and fury, signifying nothing.

The *Post* can find fault with us for censuring the President in this matter, but it has nothing whatever to say either in the way of praise or blame about the expulsion of Secretary Cox from the Cabinet, and the only allusion it makes to this subject is when it says "THE TELEGRAPH is so angry with Senator Cameron that it cannot keep its temper with the President." Although the neutrality proclamation and the release of the Fenians have no connection with the Cox affair, except as showing the demoralization of the administration, this allusion is substantially an acknowledgment on the part of the *Post* that it is well aware of the fact that Secretary Cox was kicked out of the Cabinet at the dictation of Senator Cameron, and that it has no defense to offer for either the President or Cameron for the part they have taken in a most disgraceful transaction. The *Post* has a hard time of it in being obliged to whitewash Cameron's character so often, and we suggest the wisdom of saying as little about him as possible. We made no mention of Cameron in either of our articles yesterday, and the gratuitous remark of the *Post* only serves to show the workings of an uneasy conscience, and will scarcely convince any unprejudiced person that THE TELEGRAPH is wrong, or that the President and the old intriguer who appears to have become his evil genius are in the right.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.*

☞ THE METHODIST STATE CONVENTION for Pennsylvania will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY of this week. Rev. BISHOP SIMPSON will preside. The following order of exercises will be observed:—

1. Tuesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The organization.

2. Tuesday Evening, 7½ o'clock. Topic—"Methodism, its Growth and Present Position in the State." Committee.—Rev. I. H. Torrence, Rev. W. H. Kincaid, and J. M. Maris.

3. Wednesday Morning, 9 o'clock. Topic—"The Type of Piety Necessary to the Highest Prosperity of the Church." Committee.—Rev. George Peck, D. D., Rev. G. G. Carrow, D. D., and Rev. F. Hodgson, D. D.

4. Wednesday Afternoon, 2½ o'clock. Topic—"The Charitable Institutions of the Church." Committee.—Colonel John A. Wright, E. H. Worne, and Rev. H Miller, D. D.

5. Wednesday Evening, 7½ o'clock. Topic—"The Duty of the Church in Relation to the Christian Sabbath and the Cause of Temperance." Committee.—The Sabbath—Rev. W. W. Wythes, Hon. Joseph McEnally, and William Sampson. Temperance.—Hon. John McCalmont, James Black, Esq., and Rev. P. Coombe.

6. Thursday Morning, 9 o'clock. Topic—"The Educational Interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania." Committee.—Rev. George Loomis, D. D., Rev. E. L. Dashiel, D. D., and Professor Bennett.

7. Thursday Afternoon, 2½ o'clock. Topic—"The Public School Question." Committee—Rev. A. Wheeler, D. D., Rev. J. W. Jackson, and P. W. Shaeffer, Esq.

8. Thursday Evening, 7½ o'clock. Topic—"The Duty of the Christian Citizen to the State." Committee.—William H. Allen, LL. D., Hon. H. L. Richmond, and Rev. H. S. Nesbit, D. D. 10 18 3t

☞ A C A D E M Y O F M U S I C.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

FIRST SERIES.
SECOND LECTURE,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 19,
BY GEORGE VANDENHOFF (Humorous).
Subject—"HENRY IV," PARTS I AND II.

THIRD LECTURE,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 21,
BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—"THE LOST ARTS."

Miss Olive Logan, Oct. 24; Mrs. F. W. Lander, Oct. 26; Josh Billings, Oct. 28; Hon. Charles Sumner, Oct. 31; Petroleum V. Nasby, Nov. 2; Miss Isabella Glyn, Nov. 3; George William Curtis, Nov. 4.
Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats..... 25 cents extra.
Tickets to ANY of the first ten Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures.
Doors open at 7½; lecture at 8. 10 18 2t

☞ BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.—We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices.

One lot at 50 cents.
One lot at 75 cents.
One lot at $1·25.
One lot at $1·50.
One lot at $1·75.
One lot at $2.
Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and Embroidered Slippers, at low price.
Best Zephyr, sold full weight.
Best American Zephyrs 15 cents.
Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Cotton.
Silk and Jet Buttons. [9 28 tuths 1m
Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.
Engagements may be now made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
9 22 thstu1m Second story.

☞ A CHEERFUL FIRESIDE.—THE GENIAL heat evolved from good anthracite is an essential auxiliary to the enjoyment of the long winter evenings. It is, however, of vast importance to obtain a good article, that will burn bright and clear, and leave no residuum but ashes. The spot to procure just such coal is at J. C. HANCOCK'S Great Northern Coal Depot, northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. His facilities for procuring the choicest products of the Lehigh and Schuylkill region are unsurpassed, and his live energy and enterprise enable him to do many things which his rivals in the trade can only imitate. 9 9 3m

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf6 No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its [illegible] 19 1 7w

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13 tuths 26t

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ HEAR PROFESSOR O. S. FOWLER IN ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TUESDAY EVENING, October 18, at 7:30, on "Life, Health, and Self-Culture," free; and learn your phrenology, best business, etc., at Nos. 8, 9, and 10 Continental Hotel, daily, and evenings, October 18 to 31. 10 15 3t

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

CLOTHING.

## How we Get Along at our School.

We never thrash,
Nor box boys' ears,
However peculiar
This way appears.

We don't keep in;
We never scold;
Yet we make the boys
Do as they're told.

There's a first-rate way
To make good boys,
Which each smart lad
Indeed enjoys.

We dress each boy,
Whether short or tall,
In a nice school suit
From the GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Present their regards to Parents, Schoolmasters, and other friends of education, with the remark that
THE BEST BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS
Are to be found at the

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
At Prices which Defy Competition.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

$15 We Have the
$15 Testimony of
$15 All
$15 That our FIFTEEN
$15 DOLLAR SUITS are
$15 worth THREE DOLLARS
$15 More than any Others
OFFERED ELSEWHERE.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
CEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.

GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT
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GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT
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$20·00 SUITS!!!
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$20·00 SUITS!!!

MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
STYLE, FIT, AND WORK GUARANTEED.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
9 17 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

"SPECIAL."

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invite attention to his importation of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
CARACULLA CLOTHS, in Black and White.
ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, in Black, White and Brown.
BLACK SEAL. TIPPED SEAL.
BLACK BLANIS, VELVET BLANIS.
CORDUROYS, in White and Brown.
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS.
9 24 stuth4p3m FANCY CLOTHS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Constant additions both by importation and purchases from our own and New York markets.

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At lower prices than ever offered before. 9 23 2m

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AMERICAN SILKS,
POPLIN BIARRITZ,
IRISH POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
ALL-WOOL POPLINS,
OTTOMAN POPLINS,
VELOUR ROYALS,
DRAP IMPERIALS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ARMURE ROYALS,
CASHMERES,
FRENCH MERINOES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
DRAP D'ALMAS,
DRAP DE PARIS,
BARATHEAS.
MOHAIR TAMISES,
PARISIENNES,
TAMISES,
MOUSSELINES,
BATISTES,
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES
CRETONNES,
SATIN IMPERIALS,
SATIN DE CHINES,
SATIN MERINOES,
THIBETS,
ALPACAS,
GLOSSY MOHAIRS,
MOHAIR BRILLIANTES,
BATISTE ALPACAS,
ENGLISH HENRIETTAS,
JANUS CLOTHS,
POPLIN ALPACAS,
AUSTRALIAN CRAPES,
TAFFETA SILKS,
Etc. Etc. Etc.

ALSO,
ENGLISH CRAPES AND VEILS,
THIBET LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
JOUVIN & CO. KID GLOVES,
With a full stock of
Second Mourning Dress Goods,
FOR SALE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BY
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
10 18 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

1870 AT THORNLEY'S, 1870
A Grand Stock of Fall Goods.

We have the pleasure of offering the most complete stock of goods in our line that has EVER been opened on
SPRING GARDEN STREET.
For Variety, for Style, for Cheapness, they stand out BOLDLY in competition with any stock offered in this city.
We are enabled to sell cheap because
OUR EXPENSES ARE LIGHT,
OUR BUSINESS LARGE,
OUR PURCHASES FOR CASH.
Our long established rules of equity by which
TIME IS SAVED,
SALES QUICK,
STOCK OFTEN TURNED.
We have opened a beautiful stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
MOST EXCELLENT BLACK SILKS,
TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Etc. Etc.
BEST KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),
Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Silver Plated Goods that they have ever offered in
New and Elegant Designs.
All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Tea Sets as Low as $20.
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ALMERIA GRAPES

Delicious Almeria Grapes.
Large New Layrr Figs,
Fresh Pecan Nuts.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

URBANA WINE COMPANY,
Hammondsport, New York.
Imperial Champagne,
A pure and fruity WINE, made after the French method. Superior to any other American and to many brands of imported Champagne.
For sale by the Agent,
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON
IN LARGE CANS AT $1·50 PER CAN.
WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,
PURE SPICES, ETC.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
9 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

"OPENING."
Canned Fruits,
Preserves, Etc.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
Having given special attention to the selection of
The Very Finest Fruits,
And having had them preserved in the most careful manner, respectfully invite their patrons and others
On Thursday, October 20,
To call specially and examine their assortment. [10 18 3trp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.
Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Overcoatings, Fancy Coatings, Velveteens, Corduroys.
KEIM & BIDDLE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,
10 1 stutf 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

Importers and Dealers in
DIAMONDS
AND
PRECIOUS STONES.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
10 18 tuwf3tp

LaBelle Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 29 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tathstfrp

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1870.

**The Unitarian Council.**

If I refer occasionally to religious matters it is because I believe the readers of THE TELEGRAPH have sufficient intellect to take an interest, from time to time, in spiritual things. The most inveterate reader or writer of letters often feels that if spice and piquancy are not played out they ought to be, and that a few heavy and serious paragraphs in regard to something more important than this unsatisfactory world would be absolutely relishable. One naturally tires of a perpetual round of crimes, fashions, follies, balls, theatres, the weather, and the latest arrivals, and finds himself longing for the wings of a dove, and succumbing to something like the feeling that to sit on a cloud and sing psalms for a little while would not be altogether unbearable. Hence, permit me to ask your attention to the fact that the Unitarian Council will meet in council this week in this city. The organization calls itself "The National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches." It represents more than one hundred congregations, and will hold its first session on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at Dr. Hepworth's church. There are certain reasons why it will probably prove a more interesting religious convention than any previously held in this country. One of these reasons is that the Unitarians are so little exclusive themselves that they are shut out from almost all other Protestant denominations. Their great and beautiful liberality brings down upon them the illiberality of narrower sects—if it may be implied that Unitarianism is a sect. Another reason is that Unitarians are now divided among themselves, and may be classed into three divisions. One of these advocates the adoption and publication of a statement of faith, or creed, plainly expressing what Unitarians believe and what they do not believe in the way of doctrine. The second of them mildly opposes this innovation. The third violently deprecates it, arguing that not only will it do no good, but even beget positive evil. Practically these three divisions ought to be classed as two—that which is in favor of and that which is against a statement of faith. At the head of the favorers are the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of this city, the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Mr. R. P. Stebbins and the Rev. Mr. E. H. Sears, of Massachusetts. The opposers are the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this city, and the Rev. Charles Lowe, of Boston. I do not wish to misrepresent Dr. Bellows, but I should conceive, from the very little that I do know of him, that he is not very anxious to make converts. He has too much respect for the liberty which every man ought to enjoy of thinking for himself, to endeavor to impose his own convictions and opinions upon other people. The majority of the sects which are called "orthodox" do not appreciate how unlike a promulgator of heterodoxy Mr. Bellows is. He believes, it is true, in the undivinity of Jesus Christ and the uneternity of future punishment; but his reverence for the work and character of the Saviour—whom he acknowledges to be such—is incalculably greater than the reverence of many of the orthodox for Him is, and his unbelief in everlasting retribution is founded in the conviction that the purpose of all punishment is disciplinary, not vindictive. Consequently he believes that in the future life men have their happiness in their own hands as much as they have here, and as soon as they try to cease sinning, the work of repentance will have commenced, and the work of regeneration and restoration to God will follow.

**Sunday Concerts.**

I can readily believe that the Sunday concert, as it is usually conducted, would not be tolerated in decent Philadelphia. The Sunday concert in New York is a mournful burlesque upon all that is sacred. For instance, last week the management of the Grand Opera House announced that a "Sunday Concert" and a "Sacred Festival" would be given last night, and that the entire opera-bouffe company would appear. You can imagine the sanctity of the affair, when, to the best of my memory and belief, not a sacred musical composition figured upon the programme, and all the revealed religion of the evening consisted o a revelation of natural flowers in the forms of ships and pyramids ostentatiously borne by ushers down the aisles and placed triumphantly at the feet of Silly and Peiris. As for Carlo Patti, one of the conductors, he transacted a duty which legitimately belongs to those interesting parties popularly known as "supes," and always received with overwhelming applause. He was kept busy from first to last in carting off the bouquets, with brief intervals of orchestra conducting. O Sunday concert! how much shameful secularity is committed in thy name!

**One Word About "That English."**

A brief explanation about Janauschek's English. She will probably be gone away sooner or later, and I entreat you not to expect English as absolutely perfect as it is claimed by her managers to be. I have heard her quite often enough to be astonished at its wonderful accuracy, but not to be blinded with the belief that it is absolutely unassailable. For instance, she invariably substitutes the sound of *ch* (soft) for that of *j*, *ess* for *est*, and *z* for *c* soft. These are flaws; but, after all deductions are made, her achievement remains remarkable, and greatly more praiseworthy than Fechter's in a similar way.

**Netta's Justification.**

The result of an interview of somebody else with Miss Netta has just been poured into my sympathetic ear. Perhaps you will do me the honor of remembering my having mentioned a few days ago that Miss Netta had been expelled from the Saleswomen's Early Closing Association for having refused to hand over the funds in her possession. Miss Netta's statement is—and I believe that every word of it is true, for she carries conviction in her manner and in the unobtrusive industry of her life—that the funds are now in her possession; that she has refused and will continue to refuse to "hand them over" until a guarantee is given for a much better appropriation of them than the appropriation is that has hitherto been contemplated by the President of the association; that they amount to $500; that they were collected by herself individually; she has already handed the association $100, which were spent in a ball; that hops or balls are the object for which the remaining $500 are demanded; that she intends to hold on to that amount for the assistance of such poor saleswomen as may need pecuniary aid; that the parties from whom she raised the money approve of her retaining it; and that sooner than yield it up to the association she will hand it back to the original contributors. Miss Netta is generally respected by the press here. When she was expelled all the reporters arose and left Plympton Hall, where the meeting was held, in a body. Like every pioneer she must expect to suffer, but she will be understood at last. ALI BABA.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**Mr J. S. Clarke at Home.**

Such an audience as was assembled at the Walnut last evening to welcome Mr. J. S Clarke back to Philadelphia, after an absence of nearly four years, was of itself one of the highest compliments that could have been paid to the actor. The house was literally jammed from parquet to dome and the orchestra even turned out of their enclosure, and Mr. Hassler was obliged to lead his tuneful choir upon the stage itself. The reception which Mr. Clarke met with when he made his appearance was as cordial as he could have desired, and when called out by the enthusiastic applause at the end of the opening play, he expressed in a few appropriate words his cordial appreciation of the favor with which the Philadelphia public had always regarded him, and his gratitude for the hearty welcome that had been extended to him after his long absence.

The "Dr. Pangloss" of Mr. Clarke has always been considered as one of his best personations. The figure of the learned tutor as sketched by the dramatist is itself a ludicrous exaggeration, and it affords abundant temptations to an actor to carry extravagance beyond the limits of legitimate comic art. To say that Mr. Clarke does not do this at times would be an exaggeration, but his performance of the part is toned down considerably from what it used to be, while it has lost nothing in genuine comic power. Other actors give very excellent personations of "Dr. Pangloss," but none of them are as funny as Mr. Clarke, who is, beyond dispute, the most mirth-inspiring of all the comedians. The *Heir-at-Law* is a pleasant old comedy that has very many merits of its own, although it keeps the stage principally for the sake of "Dr. Pangloss." The old ex-tallow chandler, with his wife and son, and the honest ploughman and his sister, are all admirable sketches of character, and the play itself is one that is well worth seeing for its own sake. The performance last night was meritorious throughout, and Mrs. Walcot's personation of "Cicily Homespun," in particular, was charming.

The new version of *Toodles*, which was presented as an afterpiece, is an improvement in some respects over the very dreary piece that our playgoers have been accustomed to for so many years. Its chief merit, however, is that it gives "Toodles" a better opportunity to display his eccentricities. The "Toodles" of Mr. Clarke is as funny as it ever was, while it is less offensive to good taste than it was wont to be in the days when Burton established a standard for "Toodles" that every comedian considered himself obliged to conform to.

The performance last evening was a brilliant affair altogether, and established the fact that Mr. Clarke had as firm a hold upon the regards of Philadelphia playgoers as ever.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mad'lle Nillson will appear for the fourth time in concert on Thursday evening next. She will also appear at a matinee performance on Saturday.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will personate "Dr. Pangloss, LL. D. and A. S. S." and "Timothy Toodles" this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the extravaganza of *Pluto; or, The Magic Lyre*, will be represented this evening by the Lingard troupe.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Man and Wife* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting variety of songs, dances, and burlesques will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment is announced for this evening.

## CITY ITEMS.

*For additional City Items see Inside Pages.*

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—*Newly fitted up, on first floor. Convenient for Ladies.*
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THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON will smile when they read the report of the census-taker and his report of the amount of stock, color, shapes, and prices of the Great Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street. Read his report:—

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MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

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HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

## MARRIED.

HOWARD—SCHER.—At Chesnut Hill, on the 16th instant, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. ALFRED W. HOWARD, of Manayunk, to Miss CHRISTIANNA SCHER, of Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia.

WEIDNER—ECHTERNACH.—On Tuesday, October 11, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. F. Klopp, JOHN S. WEIDNER to Miss CLARA E. ECHTERNACH, all of this city.

## DIED.

HEYWOOD.—On the 15th instant, CHARLES HENRY, eldest son of Samuel and Jane Heywood.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 1445 North Sixth street, on Thursday, 20th instant, at 8 30 A. M. Interment at Wilmington, Delaware.

MISKEY.—On the 17th instant, CHARLES K. MISKEY, in the 30th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

PETERSON.—At Germantown, on the evening of 17th instant, NATHAN S. PETERSON, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5146 Germantown avenue, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SHAFFNER.—On the 17th instant, JOHN SHAFFNER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 1212 Arch street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lancaster, Pa., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SHERIDAN.—At Chesnut Hill, on evening of 17th, OWEN SHERIDAN.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WALLACE.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM WALLACE, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 624 Poplar street, on Thursday, 20th instant, at 1 o'clock.


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# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

## THE SEAT OF WAR.

**Spread of the Rinderpest.**

**The Surrender of Soissons.**

**Another Sortie at Paris.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**The Rinderpest.**

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The rinderpest on the continent spreads with alarming rapidity. It prevails from Poland to the Atlantic, and there is much consternation among all classes of people.

**Mecklenberg's Force.**

The force of Mecklenberg-Schwerin at Soissons consists of Pomeranian, Hessian, and Magdeberg artillery, Schleswig engineers, eight battalions of landwehr and Halberstadt horse. The investment lasted three weeks and the bombardment four days. By the capitulation four thousand prisoners of war and one hundred and thirty-two cannon fell into the Prussians hands.

**The Fight at Bagneux.**

The following particulars of the battle at Bagneux have just been received here:—At 9 o'clock in the morning the French opened a heavy artillery fire, which was vigorously answered by the Prussians. The French then advanced on double-quick, the Garde Mobile having the lead, and a desperate battle ensued. The Prussian position was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the Germans were utterly unable to withstand the avalanche of men hurled against them. They resorted to several stratagems, but failed in all, and were at length dispersed, and the Mobiles entered Bagneux, where the Prussians had erected barricades.

These were carried with but slight loss. At this time heavy masses of Prussians were seen on the plateau, and as the French were now exposed to a severe fire of artillery from the forts in the neighborhood, they fell back unmolested. The object of the reconnoissance was effected in every particular. The Prussians lost three hundred killed and one hundred captured in the engagement.

**Gustave Flourens**

The Government has abandoned the prosecution against Gustave Flourens, on representations made by Henri Rochefort.

**Affairs at Orleans.**

TOURS, Oct. 18.—The Prussians and French are still concentrating large forces near Orleans preparatory to a great battle. The Prussians occupy the city of Orleans itself, as well as the camp at Bellair, near Meung.

**Advices from Lille**

are to the effect that large Prussian forces have arrived in the northern departments, and that vigorous measures for defense are to be taken at once. The *Constitutionnel* says detachments of Prussians have been seen in the direction of Vendome and Chambord.

There is one column on the right bank of the Loire and another on the left bank. The Prussians are evidently coming towards Blois and Tours. Despatches from Blois and Beaugency announce several skirmishes between the Prussians and franc-tireurs.

**Another Sortie by the Parisians.**

A despatch has been received announcing another successful sortie by the Parisians. The loss of Prussians is put at 3000. There was no further talk of removing the capital to Lyons or Marseilles. The discipline of the armies has vastly improved lately.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**A Conspicuous Moral Reformer.**

AMHERST, N. H., Oct. 18.—Dr. Edward Aiken, Treasurer of the Orthodox Church of this town, has absconded with $400 belonging to the society and other liabilities. Dr. Aiken was formerly missionary of the American Board in Syria, and has been a conspicuous moral reformer in New Hampshire.


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PERSON/ L—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in the control of eccentric and feeble-minded children at the State Institution at Media, would arrange with the parents or guardian of any one needing such services. Inquire of Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston, Mass., or Doctor J. N. Kerlin, Principal of Institution, Media, Pa. 10 15 6t

### *POPPING THE QUESTION ON THE STAGE.*

*From the London Saturday Review.*

There is a question which is assumed by ingenious youth to be so universal that, in fact, one-half of the human race is supposed to ask it of the other half. The boy who contemplates his future at all takes for granted that he will some day ask some woman to marry him, and all girls suppose the time will come when they must answer Yes or No. The question, then, being at once inevitable and of so momentous a nature, and so much moreover hanging on the way of putting it, and the whole subject, too, being shrouded in mystery—for, to the eternal honor of the sex who are questioned, a cloud rests on the manner and method of their questioners, and a delicate reticence forbids the illumination which experience might throw on this point—it is no wonder that youth especially should find the subject interesting, even when treated by fancy and in the abstract, and should welcome that reading or dramatic representation through which alone can be derived hints, and the more definite and masterly instruction of example, as to the mode in which the ordeal should be gone through with when the critical moment in their own personal history arrives. Nor does this natural spirit of inquiry miss its satisfaction. Fiction indeed has made it at once a duty and a delight to put young persons of either sex in the way of acquitting themselves with credit in what is conventionally assumed to be the most difficult, embarrassing, and even crucial moment of existence; suggesting infinite alternatives, and adapting itself to every humor, so that no one need be driven, for want of example or precedent, to play a part for which nature has not fitted him.

Considering how the drama undertakes to enact before men's eyes every supreme moment incident to humanity, the art of making proposals ought by this time to be easy, and a study of genteel comedy ought to precede every declaration; but in fact, and with one exception, it is not to the drama that the lover anxious to acquit himself with distinction should turn. Tragedy rarely deals in such amenities, and its precedents are full of ill omen; while comedy will only treat the affair as a joke. There is unfortunately an element of the ludicrous everywhere haunting this subject, rendering all direct representation hazardous. Playwrights shirk it for their dignified lovers, and actors mistrust their powers of subduing the spectator to any gravity of sympathy. A proposal involving the graceful emotions befitting the occasion is still a thing for the imagination to picture, not for more flippant eye and ear to witness. Therefore it belongs rather to the novel than even to the domestic drama. There is plenty of love-making on the stage, but the proposal either precedes the action—as when Millamant is all the way through considering whether she shall accept Mirabell or not, and triumphing in her power: "I think I must resolve after all not to have you; well, I won't have you, Mirabell—I'm resolved—I think you may go. Ha, ha, ha! what would you give that you could help loving me!"—or, like murder, it comes off behind the scenes; or it is arranged, as the newspapers say, by the lady's papa. Thus Boniface offers his daughter and her two thousand pounds to Gibbet. "And what think you, then, of my daughter Cherry for a wife?"—the highwayman, as great a master of policy and of his feelings as his august betters in such contracts, replying: "Look'ee, my dear Bonny; Cherry is the goddess I adore; but it is a maxim that man and wife should never have it in their power to hang one another, for, if they should, heaven have mercy on them both."

But such neatness and readiness, such perception of the situation, as is here displayed, is no part of the conventional stage proposal. It is the booby, the country bumpkin, the fop, the blunderer who makes his offer on the boards. Everybody is familiar with "Lord Dundreary's" offer, and his philosophical preparation for either fortune. The past century was equally well acquainted with "Wilful's" method of recommending himself:—"A match or no match, cousin with the hard name, if you have a mind to be married, say the word and send for the piper. Say the word and I'll do't; Wilful will do't; that's my crest;"—and also with Steele's "Humphrey Gubbins'" notion of making himself agreeable to his cousin "Bridget," or "Parthenissa," as she prefers to call herself, keeping her Christian name as the greatest secret she has—"Look ye, cousin, the old folks resolving to marry us, I thought it would be proper to see how I liked you, as not caring to marry a pig in a poke." Goldsmith, too, is ingenious in predicaments founded on the tyranny of parents in the disposing of their children. Thus "Leontine," in the *Good-Natured Man*, having brought home as his sister (who had been away with her aunt this ten years) the lady he is engaged to is required by his father to make love to his ward, "Miss Richland," who loses half her fortune if she marries without her guardian's consent, which of course she intends to do. She gets an inkling of the situation the moment before her reluctant lover arrives to pay his court, and resolves upon the most implicit acquiescence. First he stammers, blunders, and throws all upon his father. "My father, madam, has some intentions—of explaining an affair—which—himself—can best explain." In vain is he urged on by old "Croaker" with "Call up a look, you dog." He flounders into a dead silence, which the senior hastens to attribute to the violence of his passion. Miss "Richland" finds a great attraction in modest diffidence—"A silent address is the genuine eloquence of sincerity." "Madam," says the father, "he has forgot to speak any other language—silence is become his mother-tongue." "And it must be confessed, sir," the lady blandly replies, "it speaks very powerfully in his favor." "Leontine," finding his modesty so attractive, now tries what impudence will do, and loudly expresses his adoration:—

Miss Richland—If I could flatter myself you thought as you speak, sir.
Leontine—Doubt my sincerity, madam! By your dear self I swear. Ask the brave if they desire glory; ask cowards if they covet safety—
Croaker—Well, well, no more questions about it.
Leontine—Ask the sick if they long for health; ask misers if they love money—ask—
Croaker—Ask a fool if he can talk nonsense! What's come over the boy? What signifies asking when there is not a soul to give you an answer? If you would ask to the purpose, ask this lady's consent to make you happy.
Miss Richland—Why, indeed, sir, his uncommon ardor almost compels me—forces me to comply.

The young widow has a peculiar place in the drama, especially in the French and what is borrowed from the French, because for her alone is it *comme il faut* to receive addresses direct; she alone is absolutely at her own disposal. But all love-making to widows on the stage is supposed to be directed to her purse. The lady is the dupe, and the audience the confidant, of a succession of mercenary suitors. But a certain formula of proposal has been always considered indispensable, even where parents manage everything, and this form affords an opportunity for comedy not to be passed by. Take the public offer of his hand made by "M. Thomas Diafoirus," who comes upon the scene charged with a fine speech for everybody concerned. He first mistakes intended, to whom he is introduced for the first time, for her stepmother, and commences:—"Madame, c'est avec justice que le ciel vous a concede le nom de belle-mere"; but being set right in this particular by his father, no way abashed by the *contretemps*, he addresses himself at once to the delivery of an offer of his heart and hand. We know people likely enough to recommend themselves in something like this strain, but, if so, the ladies say nothing about it:—

Mademoiselle, ne plus ne moins que la statue de Memnon rendoit un son harmonieux lorsqu'elle venoit a etre eclairee des rayons du soleil, tout de meme me sens-je animee d'un doux transport a l'apparition du soleil de vos beautes. Et comme les naturalistes remarquent que la fleur nommee Heliotrope tourne sans cesse vers cet astre du jour, aussi mon cœur d'ores-en-avant tournera-t-il toujours vers les astres resplendissants de vos yeux adorables, ainsi que vers son pole unique. Souffrez donc, mademoiselle, que j'appende aujourd'hui a l'autel de vos charmes l'offrande de ce cœur, qui ne respire, et n'ambitionne autre gloire que d'etre toute sa vie, mademoiselle, votre tres-humble, tres-obeissant, et tres-fidele serviteur et mari.

The audience is quite ready to agree with "Toinette" that learning puts one in the way of saying very fine things.

We have said that the technical declaration is shirked by the dramatist, with one exception. We need hardly say that the exception is Shakespeare. We might almost say that Shakespeare comes next to Mr. Trollope in the number and variety of his forms of proposal, and the visible zest and enjoyment with which he throws himself into the work. There are more offers of marriage in his plays than in all the witty comedies of a later age put together. It is this turn for match-making which has brought down upon him the censures of George Sand, who, in adapting *Comme il vous plaira* to the French stage, felt her moral sense wounded, and found much correction necessary to fit it for her refined countrymen. She complains that Shakespeare, by a strange and seemingly incomprehensible contrast, has set the divinest grace by the side of the most frightful cynicism. "Not only did he give the *douce* Audrey to the *grivois* Touchstone, but Celia is mismatched with the detestable Oliver." Shakespeare has, indeed, a way of coming very promptly to the point, and accomplishes very quick reformations with a wedding in prospect. He will even strike off a marriage in a parenthesis. Thus the Duke to Isabel:—

Fear Isabel,
I have a motion much imports your good,
Whereto if you'll a willing ear incline,
What's mine is yours, and what is yours is mine."

In fact, he never allows the lady to doubt the sincerity of her lover's intentions; all is honest and above board; there is a reassuring touch of business in his most romantic declarations. Fenton, in making love to Mistress Anne, confesses to her that her father will not believe but he woes her for her money:—

And tells me 'tis a thing impossible
I should love thee but as property.
Anne.—Maybe, he tells you true.
Fenton.—No, heaven so speed me in my time to come!
Albeit I will confess thy father's wealth
Was the first motive that I woo'd thee, Anne:
Yet wooing thee, I found thee of more value
Than stamps in gold, or sums in sealed bags;
And 'tis the very riches of thyself
That now I aim at.

We can conceive no wooing less to George Sand's taste than Henry V's; for in her numerous expositions of the passion, constancy, which is the King's one plea, and with Shakespeare pre-eminent, figures not only as an impassible virtue, but as no virtue at all:—

I cannot gasp out my eloquence, nor I have no cunning in protestation; only downright oaths, which I never use till urged nor break for urging. If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth sunburning, that never looks in his glass for love of anything he sees there, let thine eye be thy cook. I speak to thee plain soldier; if thou canst love me for this, take me; if not, to say to thee—that I shall die is true; but—for thy love, by the Lord, no; yet I love thee too; and while thou livest, dear Kate, take a fellow of plain and uncoined constancy, for he perforce must do thee right, because he hath not the gift to woo in other places.

For cynicism—the real thing—what can match the scene where Richard III proposes himself to Anne? With what wonderful plausibility does he cheat a weak vain woman out of her grief and hatred, and show us how it might be done! Nothing could be more masterly. The subject is clearly congenial. The gradations with which she is brought round from loathing and spitting to a half consent are possible as we read. Richard confesses all his murders, but they were done for love of her; and he offers his sword "to hide in this true breast:"—

Anne—Well, well, put up your sword.
Richard—Then say my peace is made
Anne—That shall you know hereafter.
Richard—But shall I live in hope?
Anne—All men, I hope, live so.
Richard—Vouchsafe to wear this ring.
Anne—To take is not to give.
*[She puts on the ring.*

When Richard exclaims,

Was ever woman in this humor wooed?
Was ever woman in this humor won?

it is not only Richard that triumphs, but the imagination that has wrought it out triumphs too. Again, what a delightful relish we detect in the situation where Petruchio proposes to Kate with that nice adjustment of bullying and flattery by which the shrewish temper may be mastered, which yearns to hear pretty things and wooing words, though it cannot help shying and snapping at them:—

And will you, nill you, I will marry you?
Now, Kate, I am a husband for your turn,
For by this light whereby I see thy beauty
(Thy beauty that doth make me like thee well)
Thou must be married to no man but me,
For I am he am born to tame you, Kate.

Parents arranged marriages in Shakespeare's days with probably a higher idea of their rights than has since prevailed, but he would not have us suppose parental prerogative to be everything and the lady's wishes nothing. Indeed, all along it has been the part of the drama to relax the stern cords of parental authority, and plead the rights of the affections—with Shakespeare the legitimate rights. The three hundred pounds a year which recommend Slender to Master Page are to be no indemnification with the poet's audience for the dulness which could not plead its own cause:—

Shallow—She's coming; to her, coz. O boy, thou hadst a father.
Slender—I had a father, Mistress Anne; my uncle can tell you good jests of him. Pray you, uncle, tell Mistress Anne the jest how my father stole two geese out of a pen; good uncle.
Shallow—Mistress Anne, my cousin loves you.
Slender—Ay, that I do, as well as any woman in Gloucestershire.
Shallow—He will maintain you like a gentlewoman. He will make you a hundred and fifty pound jointure.
Anne—Good Master Shallow, let him woo for himself.

Our space, not our store of examples, fails us, though, as we have said, it is not in the drama that the real field of illustration and suggestion lies. That must be explored at some future opportunity.

—Hops are being brought in such large quantities to the Kilbourn, Wis., market, that the growers are compelled to sell at rates that do not pay for the labor of raising.


## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"

and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 208 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1870, for materials and labor "for repairing the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware."

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material and labor.

Materials will be required as follows:—

CLASS I.

About 1800 lineal feet of hemlock timber for crib work.

CLASS II.

About 1500 pounds iron bolts and spikes for crib work, and 250 pounds cast-iron dowels for securing face stone.

CLASS III.

Sufficient stone to do the repairs (both face stone and rubble) are on hand at the piers, except angle stone, which will be offered for by the cubic foot.

Labor is required as follows:—

CLASS I.

Repairs to crib work and putting down a platform for stone superstructure.

CLASS II.

Cutting dovetail joints and dowel holes to the face stones on hand, and putting all the stone as required, both face stones and filling, in place.

Proposals for furnishing timber will be by the lineal foot; for bolts, spikes, and dowels by the pound; for labor on timber, by the lineal foot in place, including care of timber and iron delivered; for cutting stone for each header and for each stretcher; for setting face stones, for the lot; for putting rubble in place, per perch of 25 cubic feet.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of ten (10) per centum to be made on partial payments.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for repairing the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware."

For blank forms for proposals and further information, inquire at this Office, where plans and drawings of the work can be seen.

J. D. KURTZ,
10 18 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

## EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 439 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 10 1 smtu4m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
8 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 25 CENTS
10 15 fm1 DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz.:—

General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ¼ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ½ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and the daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
10 13 12t Secretary.

## FURNACES.

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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 1

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An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

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Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

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Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,

No. 247 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Good Agents wanted. 10 13 thstu2m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. JANUARY 1, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,551 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,091,837 45 |
| Interest from Investments, 1869 | 114,696 74 |
| | $2,106,534 19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386 84 |

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,123,946 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,708 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,620 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 82,588 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 331,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,551 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | Francis R. Cope, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Charles Taylor, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| Ambrose White, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| William Welsh, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| S. Morris Wain, | Charles W. Cushman, |
| John Mason, | Clement A. Griscom, |
| George L. Harrison, | William Brockie. |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000 00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS | 2,609,888 24 |
| INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. | LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42. |

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| William H. Hamilton, | Charles P. Bower, |
| John Carrow, | Jesse Lightfoot, |
| George I. Young, | Robert Shoemaker, |
| Jos. R. Lyndall, | Peter Armbruster, |
| Levi P. Coats, | M. H. Dickinson, |
| Samuel Sparhawk, | Peter Williamson, |
| | Joseph E. Schell. |

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

## INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| $200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | $216,000 00 |
| 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750 00 |
| 50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 60,000 00 |
| 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,250 00 |
| 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925 00 |
| 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 92,000 00 |
| 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 450 00 |
| 85,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 82,625 00 |
| 80,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 80,000 00 |
| 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000 00 |
| 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270 00 |
| 13,300 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000 00 |
| 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 2,800 00 |
| 16,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500 00 |
| $46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | $46,900 00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,265,270 0 Cost, $1,215,622 27. | |
| Real Estate | 35,000 00 |
| Bills Receivable for insurances made | 232,700 75 |
| Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 65,097 98 |
| Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4700. Estimated value | 2,740 20 |
| Cash in Bank $168,318 69 | |
| Cash in Drawer 974 26 | 169,292 74 |
| | $1,502,100 04 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Edward Darlington, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade. |
| Henry Sloan, | Jacob Riegel, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer McIlvain, |
| Hugh Craig, | H. Frank Robinson, |
| John D. Taylor, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| George W. Bernadou | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, |
| William C. Houston, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Richardson, | Robert Pearce, |
| William H. Rhawn, | John Kessler, Jr., |
| William M. Seyfert, | Edward B. Orne, |
| John F. Smith, | Charles Stokes. |
| Nathan Hilles, | John W. Everman, |
| George A. West, | Mordecai Buzby. |

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| John Devereux, | Daniel Haddock, |
| | Franklin A. Comly. |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 581,139 12

DIRECTORS.

| |

## *VILLAGE POLITICS IN FRANCE.*

While every gamin in Paris is shouting "Vive la Republique!" graver heads are anxiously asking themselves "How long is the republic likely to live?" And this, it must be remembered, is no longer a question that depends simply on the mobility of the gamin of Paris or the humor of the Faubourg St. Antoine. If the later Napoleonism has done nothing else, it has freed France from the despotism of its capital and greater towns. Prefect and priest have for the last twenty years been busy teaching the peasant proprietors of the country that the safety of the nation lies in their hands, and the peasant has learned a lesson so flattering to his pride with very natural avidity. He is quite conscious that it was he who, in the teeth of "those gentlemen of Paris," placed the Emperor on the throne, and that it was his emphatic "Yes" in plebiscite after plebiscite which retained him there. With what sort of favor he is likely to regard, when once war has ceased to absorb his whole attention, a revolution which springs out of a street row, and a Government which consists simply of the deputies of Paris, it is not very difficult to guess. But it is far harder to say in what way the peasant will regard the question of the Republic itself. The truth is, we know next to nothing of the condition or the sympathies of rural France. The peasant is nowhere an easy person to become really acquainted with, and the French peasant is the least easy of all. He is far pleasanter to talk to than his English namesake, but he is just as distrustful. He has a sort of animal secrecy and wariness, and in the presence of men of better station and education than himself, although he is quite ready to display a democratic consciousness of equality which would be odd on this side of the Channel, he has all the caution and reticence of instinctive fear. Books help us very little indeed: nine out of ten French novels never stir beyond the Parisian boulevards, and the few that do, with one illustrious exception, either confine themselves, like Balzac, to country towns, or invent imaginary scenes of country innocence and repose. Perhaps the one person who knows the French peasant best is the Englishman who wanders from village to village with knapsack on his back.

What strikes such a stranger most in the village population is its terrible ignorance. With Germany and Switzerland on one side of it, with England on the other, the educational standard of France is almost as low as that of Spain or Southern Italy. Among the facts that have most startled the Germans in the present war is the inability of half the prisoners they have taken to read or write. Many even of the officers cannot sign their own names. But any one who has penetrated much into the rural life of France knows that this is only a fair indication of the educational state of the country. No doubt efforts have been made of late, especially under the administration of M. Duruy, to cope with this mass of ignorance; and M. Jules Simon has done more than justice to the energy shown by the Imperial Government. Schools have been built and the number of teachers greatly increased, but the quality of the instruction given remains as wretched as ever. The wretched pittance given to the schoolmaster would counteract the good intentions of a thousand Ministers of Public Instruction. Simply to procure bread, the wretched dominie has to eke out his living by acting as clerk to the sous-prefet, if he is settled in a country town: or if in a village, by serving as bell-ringer, acolyte, church-sweeper to the priest. The value of the instruction given can easily be conjectured. That it has failed to produce any real effect on the prejudices or the superstitions of the peasant may be judged from the complaints of the priests themselves. In a parish of the South it is the usage to present to the cure certain wooden images, bearing the names of saints, but whose form shows them to be figures of the older gods of heathenism, which become by his benediction sovereign charms against certain bodily ailments. One parish priest of late years threw them boldly into the fire, but an epidemic which broke out among the cattle brought him to his senses, and the custom was restored. His successor was more resolute. He burned the images, and nearly paid for the act with his life. The parish rose against him, and he had to take refuge in a compromise. He procured figures of the saints themselves, a little more artistically carned, but the peasants declared they were good for nothing, and refused him all supplies for the reparation of his church. As a rule, however, the cure contents himself with a silent protest against the grosser ignorance around him. He is himself a peasant, the son of a peasant; and his slender stipend of some £40 or £60 a year makes him dependent on the offerings of his flock. He shares their prejudices, and his exclusively ecclesiastical training has raised him little above their own level of culture. We remember chatting with a Norman priest beneath the shadow of one of the grandest minsters in France on the subject of English religion. He was proud of his knowledge of the subject, and it amounted to this, that the "eglise nationale" was "Protestante Methodistique." From this position it was impossible to move him: he had once been to Paris, and at the Exposition he had seen a Methodist chapel, and his mind was made up. That there are learned men among the French clergy we do not deny; that there are men of the highest holiness is plain from such an instance as that of the Cure d'Ars: and the political power they exercise over their flocks is unquestionable. But, as a rule, the tone of the peasant towards his cure is that of good-humored contempt. "What is that building?" we remember asking a country hostess in Picardy, as we pointed to a huge edifice by the side of the Church of St. Riquier. "It is nothing but 'une pepiniere de pretres,'" she replied, with a smile. A class so regarded is necessarily incapable of exercising any great influence for the improvement of the country, but it does not follow that it is destitute of power when it plays on the prejudice and ignorance around it. And just now the temptation to play on them is very strong indeed. The ordinary cure has but two interests in the world—Rome and his stipend. Rome is his religion: his stipend is his bread. For these he is quite prepared to fight to the death, and the announcement of a republic is a threat to both. If he has let the Emperor fall so quietly, it is in a great measure because, in withdrawing the bulk of his troops from Rome, he believes the Emperor to have betrayed the Pope. But a republican government is certain to be indifferent to the fate of the Pope and the Papacy.

What comes still more home to the priest is the danger to his actual livelihood. The absolute separation of Church from State, so long advocated by M. Louis Blanc, is now the accepted creed of the Republican party. If they remain in power, they are pledged to annul the work of the First Napoleon in ecclesiastical as in civil matters. But there is not a priest in France that will not make a fight for his 200 a year. In such a contest all will depend on the view he can induce the peasant to take of his own risk from the Republic.

Active political preferences the peasant has none. To his monotonous life of labor the substitution of one ruler for another makes very little difference indeed. Here and there, as in Champagne, the "Napoleonic legend" still flourishes, just as Orleanism survives in the commercial towns; but the peasant will not expend a sou for the Imperial dynasty any more than the merchant will raise a hand for the Count of Paris. What, however, Napoleonism has done for his political education is to arouse in his mind an intense aversion to being governed by the towns. Power has for twenty years rested on the votes of the peasantry, and the peasant can hardly like to see his work overthrown by an *emeute* in the streets. A Republic means the rule of the shopkeeper, and he hates and envies the shopkeeper. Above all, it is "a government of lawyers," and meshed, as he very commonly is, in lawsuits and mortgages, he regards the lawyer as his natural foe. And here he finds himself at one with the sympathies of a class which has still a perceptible influence on rural opinion—the legitimists. The shabby young marquis who lounges along the shore of some little Breton watering-place is utterly powerless to obtain what he likes; but it by no means follows that he is powerless to destroy, or at least to induce others to destroy, what he does not like. The empire was partly of his own making. In his eyes it was a mere usurpation, of course; a mere continuance of the *regime* of iniquity and fraud which had robbed him and his ancestors of their rents since '89. But still he never repented having helped to make it. In the first place, it made Paris brighter and pleasanter, and his month's fling in Paris is the holiday for which the young marquis scrapes and starves during the rest of the year. And, in the second place, its hand lay very heavily on the classes who robbed him and his, the *bourgeoisie* and the *ouvrier*, the Dantons, and Marats, and Robespierres, of whom he believes the republican party to be composed. He could pardon very much to the man who had to a certain extent avenged his wrongs, and who has been clever enough to trample under foot the democracy that had ridden over the necks of his ancestors. This was what the marquis meant when he took his cigarette from his lips and assured you that the Emperor was "tres-intelligent." To a legitimist of this sort the proclamation of a republic is simply the getting up again of a foe whom he had for the last twenty years seen on the ground with immense satisfaction. He can hardly help being irritated, and, slight as his direct influence is, he can manage in some degree to communicate his irritation to the peasant. The old jealousy of the aristocracy which caused the rejection of De Tocqueville in 1848 by the farmers of his village, on the ground that he was "a noble," has pretty well died away, and if the balance of opinion in the country districts once really wavers, the bitterness of the Legitimist party may tell fatally against the republic. But, if it wavers at all, it will hardly waver for political reasons. The life of the peasant is chained to his bit of land; he is a proprietor, not a politician. Proclamations about a federation of the Latin peoples, declamations against the penalty of death, the rhetoric of Victor Hugo, the logic of Jules Favre, are all without the slightest meaning or interest to him. So long as those gentlemen of Paris like to amuse themselves with these, he is not likely to stir. So long as his bit of land is safe, republic or empire is alike to him. But for twenty years he has been assiduously taught that a republic means peril to property. To him the red flag means pillage, and, though Gambetta has managed for the moment to put it aside, it waits its turn to supersede the tricolor. Louis Blanc is a polished and gentlemanly man to those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance in London, but the peasant of France has not had that pleasure, and to him the reappearance of Louis Blanc means the reappearance of Communism. The elections for the Constituent Assembly will soon let us see in what temper the French villager regards the new institutions of his country. But it would be a great mistake to suppose, as has lately been supposed, that the similarity of the last revolution to its predecessors means that Paris is still France, and that her political convictions will impose themselves on the country. Paris, fighting the enemy, is simply allowed to fight him in her own way; but, fighting once over, the natural relations of things can hardly fail to be restored, and the French statesman will have to look for the solution of its administrative problems, as during the empire, in its village politics.

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—The corn crop of Illinois is estimated this year to have yielded upward of 250,000,000 bushels.

—Mrs. Polly Deer, of Montgomery county, Indiana, has an unmarried daughter weighing 500 pounds avoirdupois.

—A grocer at Dubuque, Iowa, who had a great demand for vinegar recently, discovered that he had tapped a wrong cask, and had sold a barrel of old Bourbon whisky at ten cents a quart.

—Rev. A. J. Bruce, American missionary in India, has made another presentation of valuable curiosities to the Springfield Museum of Natural History.

—The line of railroad running between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Iowa, 134 miles in length, was recently taken possession of by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

—W. J. Clarke, one of the victims of the the National Hotel poisoning at Washington, thirteen years ago, recently died at Indianapolis.

—The population of Vermont has had an increase of 15,487 during the past decade. In 1860 it was 315,098, and now it is 330,235.

—The schools of New Orleans, for some unexplained reason, have not yet been opened for the reception of pupils.

—The Temperance cause seems to have received a new impetus among the Catholics of Providence, R. I. Very many converts have been made.

—The money expended for immigration service in Canada during the year 1869 amounted to $59,775'84, while the capitation tax collected did not exceed $41,069.

—The *State Journal* hopes that the Virginia Legislature will not adjourn without making some effort towards a resuscitation of the shipping interests of the Old Dominion.

—A scientific expedition, consisting of six persons, under charge of H. M. Myers, will shortly be sent to Central America by the Lyceum of Natural History of Williams College. The expenses are to be met by subscription.

—A strange man, supposed to be an escaped lunatic, who arrived by train at Lyon Brook, near Oxford, in New York, the other night, deliberately threw himself from the top of a bridge 162 feet high and was mangled in a horrible manner upon the rocks beneath.

—An adventurous youth at Bridgeport, Ill., was carried seventy-five feet above terra firma the other day by a mammoth kite, the string of which he had tied about his body. He finally came to anchor on the top of a chimney and held fast until rescued.

—The ship Charles Auguste arrived in New Orleans a few days since, having on board a large number of coolies, who were subsequently formed into squads and sent to several plantations in the State. Another ship-load is soon expected in port.


### RAILROAD LINES.

**1870.**—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

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PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and | 7:10 P. M. |
| Fast Line | 12:30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 11:00 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 10:30 P. M. |
| Way Passenger | 11:30 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3:10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6:30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6:30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 9:40 A. M. & 3:30 & | 6:40 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Buffalo Express | 9:35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 11:55 A. M. |
| Erie Express | 5:40 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 9:40 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 12:20 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:40 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | 12:20 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8:00 A. M. |
| arrives at Erie | 7:40 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | 10:50 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8:15 P. M. |
| arrives at Erie | 7:25 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | 7:40 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 6:00 P. M. |
| arrives at Lock Haven | 7:20 P. M. |
| BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport | 1:30 P. M. |
| " " " arrives at Lock Haven | 2:45 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | 8:50 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 9:20 P. M. |
| arrives at Philadelphia | 6:20 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | 9:00 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8:15 A. M. |
| arrives at Philadelphia | 5:20 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport | 9:45 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 9:50 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport | 12:25 A. M. |
| " " Harrisburg | 5:20 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 9:25 A. M. |
| BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven | 11:35 A. M. |
| " " " arr. Williamsp't | 12:50 P. M. |
| BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven | 9:35 P. M. |
| " " " arr. Williamsport | 10:50 P. M. |

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

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THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M. and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. At

### RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:55 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:55 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:26 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and Intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:05 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:25 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

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WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:25 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:20 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

### RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¼, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9½ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8½ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9½ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., 6½ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 3½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7½, 8 10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Morge's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green stre

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## BISHOP SIMPSON.

**His Address before the Local Preachers' Association yesterday afternoon—An Interesting and Eloquent Discourse on Christian Work.**

We have been furnished by the Rev. Samuel W. Thomas, the agent of the Methodist Episcopal Book Depository, No. 1018 Arch street, with the following verbatim report of the eloquent address delivered yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Bishop Simpson before the National Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Simpson being present and invited to address the Association, said:—

Mr. President and Brethren:—I appreciate highly your kind invitation, and yet I feel at a loss to know how far I should trespass upon your time and what topics should occupy the thoughts at such an hour. I desire, however, first to express to you the personal pleasure I feel in meeting so many of you from all parts of the country, and in recognizing you as able and efficient co-laborers in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. I take an interest in this association because I have thought it might do much to develop latent power in the Church, now but partially developed in the form of the local ministry. We have just heard, in the letter read by the Secretary, that in England there are 14,000 local preachers, where the membership amounts to about 400,000 and the travelling ministry to about 1500.

In this country, with a travelling ministry of 8000 and a membership of 1,200 000, we have a lay ministry of about 10,000, which shows the local ministry in England in numbers to be very far in advance, proportionably, of what it is in this country. How far this association will operate to increase the number may be a matter of doubt or difference of opinion. I trust, however, that it will turn the thoughts of the Church towards the question, How much may be accomplished by the local ministry?

I need not say to you, brethren, that I believe in the utility of a local ministry. I would not be a thorough Methodist without it, for it has been the policy of the Church from its commencement to maintain and foster such a ministry. It is interwoven in all her economy; the thought of it permeates all parts of our system; and yet it must be confessed that some doubts are frequently expressed in reference to its utility. I base its necessity on two great facts. The first is, that there is a greater work to be done than can be accomplished by the number of men who can engage their whole time in the service of the Church. If we take the number of pastors in any section of the Church, and compare their number with the calls which are made by the world, the demands of society, the openings for usefulness, we shall see that the number is wholly inadequate for the accomplishment of the great work. And this number is limited by two things, as the power and disposition of the Church to support a ministry giving its whole time to this one work, and the supply of men who have been able to afford such time and expense as are necessary for a thorough preparation for the work of the pastorate. There are limits which can easily be reached, and when these limits are reached the regular ministry can go no further; but the work is not accomplished. We must either, then, limit our work or have laborers who can, while devoting the whole or a part of their time on week days for their own sustenance, give their Sabbaths and such other portions of time as they may be able to spare, without requiring support from the Church.

The second fact to which I allude is that men can sometimes be more easily and powerfully influenced by what appears to them a disinterested ministry. The regular ministry assumes, in the eyes of the world, sometimes a mere professional aspect. The young man, they say, has selected his profession, follows it for his labor, and must preach as he does. However incorrect this position may be, it does affect to some extent the public mind. But against the local ministry no real objection can be made. The lay preacher works with his own hands, generally bears his own expenses, and adds to his duties as a citizen and his labors as a man of business the work of preaching Christ. He toils without reward and frequently without honor from men. In this way, frequently, great strength is gained.

The history of the Church in all ages shows that there has been a call for more laborers than could be maintained in the regular ministry. In the early ages of Christianity there were men who were not Apostles, and whose whole time was not occupied in this work, who did labor for Christ. The deacons set apart, of whom St. Stephen was one, for the temporal interests of the Church, also were preachers—were men full of faith and of the Holy Ghost—and their labors were wonderfully blessed. In the persecutions that followed, when the disciples were scattered abroad, it is said they went everywhere preaching Christ. The Church was a preaching Church. Its members, under the pressure of persecution, went telling the story of the Cross, and God owned their labors, and churches were raised up. Some of the early fathers tell us it was the privilege of all of the members of the Church to preach; and one of the great councils, in the year 399, passed a special canon forbidding "a layman to preach in the presence of the clergy except they request him to do it," showing that it was the custom for laymen to preach, that the Church expected them to preach, and the canon simply limited, to a certain extent, the range of their ministration.

The only question now practically before the Church is whether it is better to have an order of men set apart by the Church as local ministers, or whether every man who feels that he can do something for Christ should at his own pleasure take upon him this work.

Some of our sister churches are adopting lay agency without any system of recognition. Young Men's Christian Associations and other Associations there are encouraging preaching in the open air by men without license or without any approbation from the Church, just as they are moved by their convictions of duty. They preach Christ, and some of them are very efficient laborers; and, I repeat, the only question is whether we should leave this matter to the personal convictions of every man to go and work wherever he can, or whether we should have men approved by the Church, sanctioned by the Church, to engage in this great work. Now I think for the sake of order, for the sake of the credit of the Church, for the sake of being able to control and make efficient the labor, it is much better to have men regularly set apart; and that has been the policy of our Church. We know the evil of irregularity, and how, sometimes, bold, thoughtless men take upon themselves this work and bring into discredit the active ministry. The Church ought to some way to recognize these men and give them sanction before the public. And yet I must frankly say, if the Church takes too little interest in this subject and asks not the labor of these men, if it has no heart in this work, it may really be an injury to have this labor limited in the thought of the Church to men thus set apart. To-day my conviction is that too few men engage in the lay ministry, and that the young men of the Church ought to be aroused to feel that, though they be merchants, farmers, mechanics, men of business, they might also, many of them, preach Christ as well and do good among their fellow-men. I am not sure but that to-day there are some churches around us employing more lay agency than we—not lay ministers so-called, but their laymen are at work, and in some churches they seem to be nearly all at work, while with us the members of the Church excused themselves because there is an order of local ministers to work, and yet that order is exceedingly limited.

There is, however, and there will always be work for the members of the Church, apart from the local ministry, and besides this work of preaching Jesus, which ought to be encouraged among our laymen more than it is. The ratio I have alluded to of the preachers in England, compared with the United States, shows us that they have succeeded in calling out this talent much more than we.

I think a part of the prejudice against local preachers, if I may use the phrase, and I use it without intending anything severe, in some sections of the country is because men licensed to preach do very little work. They get the honor of being ministers, and they do not work as ministers. They seldom preach Jesus. Now in assembling this association I think you will produce a public opinion among the local ministry that to maintain their position they must work. You are working: and I wish some method could be adopted by this association

I should be glad to have at these associations a report from the bounds of every conference of what the lay ministry have done during the year—(Voice, "Amen.")—how many sermons they have preached; into how many new neighborhoods they have penetrated; how many Sabbath-schools they have established; how much work of every kind they have done for Jesus; and I think this record spread before the Church would show that the local ministry, so far from being unnecessary, are a great arm of power. But if there be a local ministry who will only preach on Sabbath when invited by the pastor of the church, and then lie back on his laurels to rest, he is of no use to your body; he does not meet the idea of a local minister. He is not supplementing the great work, and accomplishing but little for the salvation of sinners.

What we want is this supplemental, additional work. Occupy the pulpit when necessary, when it is a matter of propriety or necessity, but be working over and above what the regular ministry can do. That seems to me to be the grand call of the Church. A fair report of such labor would give you credit for what you do, and stimulate those who are not active to greater exertion; and I would like to see every local minister lay down his papers and give up his license who will not work to the utmost of his ability.

(Voices—"Amen.")

I wish to say another thing. I have observed that in those sections of country (and we have such) where there is little interest taken in the local ministry and where but few are called to labor, by some means the number and power of our travelling ministry fall off. We need a large number of local preachers in preparation; we need a force from whom we can make the proper selection. The local ministry must furnish the chief additions to the travelling connection; but where the local ministers are few there must be an exceedingly limited supply; and as the travelling ministry needs constant recruits it is evident that if the local ministry languishes the travelling ministry must also languish. Again, if the travelling minister has no coadjutors who can labor, who can co-operate with him, there is little of aggressive work that can be done.

How far your association can contribute to stimulate the local ministry and the Church is a question, I think, for you to consider. And you will allow me to say, with all deference to you, that while I take a deep interest in those general questions, in the leading questions of the day which you are discussing, I feel more interest in the question, What can the local ministry do to render itself more useful? I feel a greater interest in having a report of what is being done, and I wish there could be not only a report from the conferences of the labor performed, but its brethren could rise up and tell not their personal experience, but how and to what extent they have labored during the year, in such a manner as might be judged profitable, and to occupy such portion of time as might be assigned to this work. The main object of the association, I think, is to stir each other up. And yet the association will do great good in giving you a conviction of the strength of the local ministry in different places. Meeting from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and the distant West and South, you learn to know each other and to love each other, and find that the spirit of sacrifice and moral heroism is still abroad in the Church. You are strengthened, you join hand to hand and co-operate with each other. I think in this respect your association is doing, or will do, great good in promoting personal acquaintance, in mutual edification, giving an idea of the strength of the ministry, and in diffusing through the Church a thought of the necessity and power of a local ministry. I do not wonder that the circuit system in England produces more local ministers than the station system with us. I think we shall find generally that on large circuits we have more local minsters in proportion to the travelling ministers than we have in our town and city congregations. The reason is that, working as we have done, there are more opportunities and more demands for their labor upon circuits. In passing to the station work each congregation has its own minister, and congregations not being very large the minister can do all that seems necessary to be done. Men ask, why should there be any more local ministers? A local minister feels that he has no special field of labor. I think in cities we are changing from this position. The discovery that a large part of our population is not reached by the Gospel is stirring the mind of the churches, and a fair field is opening for our local ministry. Other denominations may work temporarily, spasmodically; they will call out the whole Church to-day, but they have no recognized band that will keep up this organization and this plan of working in destitute places; hence this class of work is liable to cease. What we want in our cities and villages is to occupy unoccupied ground, and while the chief Church is a fort there should be outposts all around as suburban work. There is not a station in a country village that is not suffering for want of this auxiliary or suburban work; the whole community is never reached by the pastor in the pulpit on Sunday morning or evening. Many are strolling through fields; the sick, infirm, and poor are away out yonder on the suburbs, and must have the Gospel taken to them or they will perish. Who will take the Gospel? The men who preach morning and evening, and are interested in the Sunday-school in the afternoon, have about as much as they can do; and, as a general rule, either the local ministry in some form, or the Church, rousing itself in all its departments, must go out to do this work, or these souls must perish. Wesley had a habit, when he preached in the church and found it not half full of hearers, instead of preaching again in the church, he gave out an appointment for the afternoon on the common, and the people crowding to hear him there, he preached again at night to a full house. We have too little of that outdoor work, too little neighborhood work, too little of carrying the Gospel to the people scattered here and there. Though there may not seem to be much honor in preaching to small congregations in dwelling-houses and school-houses, still the Master may put great glory on those who do this work. It is said that Rowland Hill, who was pastor of Surrey Chapel, in London, where he preached to an immense congregation, one evening went to preach in a private house in which was a low window by the street. Having a strong voice he was heard upon the street. A poor little ragged boy came near, and his heart was touched. God's Spirit reached him as he stood without. Shortly after he was converted. He was found to be a promising little boy, and friends were interested in his education. He became a minister, and that minister ultimately occupied Rowland Hill's pulpit in London; and not only so, but laid the foundation for a great independent missionary movement in England and projected missions all through the South Sea Islands. His name is embalmed in the memory of the churches. So far as human instrumentality reaches, it was by that sermon preached by Rowland Hill in the little cottage this great work commenced; and I doubt whether Rowland Hill ever preached a sermon to a large congregation that had as much influence upon the cause of Christ. So it may be with us. Some of the best meetings I ever held were in private houses, and some of the most precious seasons I ever enjoyed were with a little handful in some sparsely settled neighborhood in the country.

Go talk of Jesus. I cannot tell where the opportunity will be, but I know that if in the morning you sow your seed, and in the evening withhold not your hand, God will prosper you: I know that as the rain and snow come down from heaven and return not thither, so God has promised that His word shall accomplish that whereunto it is sent. We want workers for Christ. Go on working; do not be anxious about large congregations. Contend not for honors. Let there be no jealousies. Work, work; souls are perishing. Go glean, if need be, in the corners of the fields. You may bring the ripest wheat and the best grains to the Master. I hail you as engaged in this work. I pray God to increase your number greatly, to raise up promising young men to labor in this field, and that when you fall, He may crown you all with glory.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—At the Academy of Music last evening a very large audience was in attendance to listen to the opening lecture of the "Star" course of 1870-71, which was delivered by Miss Anna E Dickinson. The subject chosen was "Joan of Arc," and it was evidently a congenial one with the lecturer, and she treated it with a real eloquence that is often lamentably absent from her political diatribes. Miss Dickinson was frequently applauded, and the audience was evidently most favorably impressed with her discourse. A fine orchestra was in attendance previous to the commencement of the lecture, and it added greatly to the enjoyable character of the entertainment by its performance of several operatic selections.

The second lecture of the "Star" course will be delivered to-morrow evening by Mr. George Vandenhoff, who will take for his subject Shakespeare's two plays of *Henry IV*. Mr. Vandenhoff has inherited many of the gifts of his father, who in a certain line of character stood in the front rank among the eminent actors of his day. He is himself an actor of ability, and as an elocutionist he has a well-deserved celebrity. His Shakesperean readings are marked by a rare power of developing the meaning of the author, and they invariably attract large and cultivated audiences. The two parts of *Henry IV* will afford Mr. Vandenhoff ample opportunities for the display of his fine abilities, and as he will especially direct his attention to those portions of the two dramas which bring "Falstaff" upon the scene, those who attend to-morrow evening may expect a rare treat.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the late Evans Rogers, Esq., has been filed in the Register of Wills' Office in this city. The charitable bequests are as follows:—

Pennsylvania Hospital, $1000.
Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, $1000.
Female Medical College, near Girard College, $1000.
First Congregational Church, commonly called the Unitarian Church, $2000.
Franklin Institute, $5000.

The residue of the estate, amounting to $1,500,000, is principally left to his son, Fairman Rogers, and his daughter, Helen Kate Furniss. His grandchildren and other relatives receive bequests in sums from $1000 to $5000.

The deceased has appointed Fairman Rogers, Horace Howard Furniss, and Franklin A. Dick his executors.

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.—The State Council of Pennsylvania met this morning at 10 o'clock at the hall corner of Fourth and George streets, and was opened in due form, State Councilor John W. Quigg presiding, and the other officers at their respective stations. The Committee on Credentials reported 185 representatives returned as correct. The report was received, and the new members were duly admitted in usual form. The minutes of semi-annual session were approved. A resolution was adopted regulating the sessions from 9 30 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 6 P. M. The hour of 12 having arrived, the State Council adjourned till 2 o'clock.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—John Scott proprietor of a low groggery at No. 1107 Hamilton street, was taken into custody yesterday upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The arrest was made in consequence of an affidavit setting forth that the house was a resort for bummers, and that disturbances were of frequent occurrence. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Massey and was committed in default of $800 bail.

## THE LOCAL PREACHERS.

**The Fourth Day's Session of the Methodist Local Preachers' Association—Discussion on the Education of Preachers—General Business.**

The Methodist Local Preachers' Association reassembled this morning, at 9 o'clock, in the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch, the President, Mr. Gurney, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises.

The minutes were read and approved.

Several letters and communications were received and referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Wallace, editor of the *Methodist Home Journal*, was introduced and made a short address.

Several local preachers from various conferences, who had just arrived, were introduced and invited to take seats with the body.

The committee to whom was referred the choice of the place for the next meeting of the association, reported in favor of the invitation from the pastors of Indianapolis, Ind. They also recommended that C. H. Applegate, of New York, preach the annual sermon, and that the alternate be J. W. Grunn, of Cincinnati.

The report was discussed by several members.

An amendment was offered to the report making the next place of meeting the city of Brooklyn, L. I.

An amendment to the amendment was offered making the place the city of Troy, N. Y.

The cities of Erie and Baltimore were also mentioned.

On a vote being taken it was found that Indianapolis had been chosen, and the report was taen adopted as presented.

Mr. C. H. Applegate was appointed by the President a committee to prepare return railroad passes for those living west of Pittsburg, for the return home of the members from the present session.

A report of the Embury Monument Committee was presented. The report states that $2500 is needed for the erection of the monument, and asks that the monument be erected by the local preachers themselves, and that they shall try to raise the funds during the present year. The report closes with the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That as the Troy Conference has appointed Rev. Author Mooney an unpaid agent to collect funds for this purpose, we heartily endorse this appointment.

*Resolved*, That this organization appoint the following brethren as additional treasurers:—Brothers Evans, Ingraham, Forbes, Riddle, and Applegate.

*Resolved*, That when the monument is erected it be dedicated during a session of the National Local Preachers' Association, the convention to be held in the city of Troy.

*Resolved*, That the committee of last year be continued for the ensuing year, with the name of A. Mooney inserted in place of E. Ball.

The report was received and the resolutions adopted.

The time of the next meeting was fixed for the third Saturday in October, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the local preachers of Indianapolis were appointed the committee of arrangements.

The Business Committee reported back several unimportant resolutions, which were adopted.

The same committee also reported back resolutions upon the subject of a better education for local preachers, and others providing for a yearly report of the labors of each local preacher. The substance of these were given in the proceedings of yesterday morning.

It was moved to lay these last resolutions upon the table. Lost.

They were then discussed at great length, after which the words "or other ministerial labor" were inserted after the word preaching, so that a preacher would not lose his license from a failure to preach only.

Another amendment was agreed to, making it necessary for the preacher to furnish answers to the questions of the Quarterly Conference, whether they be present at the conference meeting or not.

The Secretary here stated that resolutions passed last year covered the whole ground, and all that was necessary was to enforce them. He read the resolutions from the minutes.

A motion to lay upon the table was thereupon again offered, and this time it prevailed.

Rev. G. D. Paddock, of the New York Central Conference, a venerable white-haired man, and one of the fathers of Methodism, was introduced and made an address. He said that he united with the Church in 1804.

A resolution was presented from the Business Committee making it the duty of local preachers to study and master, as soon as possible, the standard theology of our own Church, and to keep read up on the great questions of the day, in order to meet the popular errors, expose their fallacies, and destroy their pernicious effects by the light and power of religious truth, and thus save our youth and the unwary from being led astray by them.

The resolution was laid upon the table, but was afterwards again taken up and considered.

After a lengthy discussion it was referred back to the Business Committee with instructions that when it is again presented it be so altered as to recognize the Scriptures in connection with the standard theology of the Church.

A resolution was offered asking the State Convention, which meets this afternoon in Horticultural Hall, to attend in a body the meeting of the local preacher this evening, and asking them to adjourn after their afternoon session until to-morrow so as to give all a chance to attend.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to apprise the State Convention of the action.

A letter was read from George H. Stuart, stating that in the proceedings of yesterday the statement of Bishop Simpson that no other religious society but the Friends had been asked to co-opetate in the education of the Indians was a mistake. All the denominations had been asked.

The President said that Bishop Simpson did not say, however, that no others had been asked, but that he did not know of any.

A resolution was presented appointing a committee to carry into effect the action of last year on the efficiency of the work of local preachers. Agreed to.

The special order of the morning session, the discussion of the subject of the Bible in the Public Schools, was made the first order of the day for the afternoon session.

The association then adjourned until 2½ P. M.

## FIRE.

**A Cotton and Woollen Mill in the Fifteenth Ward Destroyed—Loss, $30,000.**

As the watchman connected with the large mill situated at the corner of Twenty-first and Pennsylvania avenue was opening the establishment for the admission of the workmen, he discovered smoke on the upper floors. On ascending to the second story, he found flames in the portion occupied as a drying-room. He gave the alarm, but of so inflammable a nature were the contents that the whole centre building, five stories in height, was enveloped on the arrival of the firemen. Finding it an impossibility to save anything in this structure, the firemen and insurance patrol turned their attention to the eastern attachment, four stories high, and the western attachment, two stories high. The insurance patrol were especially active in protecting the machinery, consisting principally of looms, with their covers. The fire burned stubbornly for a couple of hours, when it was extinguished.

The floors of the centre building and the eastern attachment were on the same level, and were occupied as follows:—

W. J. Dickey & Son, manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods, occupied the basement and the fourth floor. They had 120 looms in both apartments in full operation, and, in addition, one hundred cases of goods ready for shipment. They suffered severely, but mainly by water. Their insurance of $18,000 in Eastern New York and Western companies will, it is thought, cover their loss. A part of the second and third stories was occupied by Smith & Pollock, cotton and woollen goods manufacturers. They also suffered considerably by water and fire. They have an insurance of $10,000, which will probably cover the loss. Another part of the second and third floors were occupied by A. H. Turkington, in the same business. His loss will be about $1200, which is partially covered by insurance. The remainder of the third story was occupied by William McIlvain and George Kelso, in the same business. Their loss is $3000 each, and they are covered by insurance. The fifth floor of the centre structure was unoccupied.

The two-story western attachment, and the drying-room in which the flames originated, were occupied by S. Ramsey & Co., dyers. The material destroyed in the drying-room was valued at $1000, and the damage done the dye-house amounts to $4000. This firm have an insurance of $2000.

The building belongs to the Reading Railroad Company, and is damaged to the extent of $2000, which is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is attributed to accident.

A CHILD FOUND IN A CREEK—SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Taylor, residing at Islington lane and Cohocksink creek, noticed a man drive up in a doctor's gig and throw something into the creek. After he had driven off Mrs. Taylor went to the bank and discovered in the water a cigar-box, which she pulled in to the shore and examined its contents. The box contained a newly-born babe. The infant was yet alive. Policeman Knorr was at once notified of the occurrence, and the foundling was given into the care of Dr. Buckley, residing on North Eleventh street, where it died about 9 o'clock last evening. The individual who drove up in the vehicle is described as five feet ten inches in height, light complexion, with sandy whiskers. A sorrel horse was attached to the wagon. The police are investigating the affair.

OVERBOARD.—About 10 o'clock last night an unknown man walked overboard at Market street wharf on the Delaware. He was rescued from drowning by Policeman McCusker, of the Fourth district, assisted by several citizens.

## THE NOLEN SHOOTING.

**The Coroner's Verdict—The Prisoner Crawford Justified, and his Discharge Ordered—He is Brought Before Judge Peirce on Habeas Corpus.**

The promised conflict of authority between the Coroner and Magistrate Kerr which threatened yesterday culminated this morning in the matter being taken into court. Yesterday evening, after the testimony had been taken before the Coroner, the prisoner was taken to the Central Station to await the result of the deliberations of the jury. That body decided to meet again to-day, and then Deputy Coroner Sees repaired to the station with a warrant committing Mr. Crawford until that time. He then discovered that Crawford had already been sent to prison under a commitment made out by Alderman Kerr. That magistrate was spoken to, but he gave little or no satisfaction. The Deputy Coroner reported the facts to Judge Allison, who directed Mr. Sees to send his commitment to prison, and in case of a refusal on the part of the prison authorities to deliver Crawford this morning, to report again to him.

However, this morning, Mr. Sees called upon Chief Mulholland, and handed him an order to produce the body of Crawford at the Coroner's office, at 10 o'clock. The Chief detailed High Constables Mill and Dolhaven, and they went to prison in a carriage and brought the prisoner to the office.

The jury were then called together, and after a deliberation of an hour, rendered the following verdict:—

"That the said John C. Nolen came to his death from violence (a gunshot wound) received at the hands of Alexander W. Crawford (a return judge of the Nineteenth ward), in the Supreme Court room, October 13, 1870. *From the evidence before them, the jury are of the opinion that the shot was fired in self-defense, and was justifiable.*"

On the rendition of the verdict the police took charge of Crawford, who went with them to the Central.

Deputy Coroner Sees then issued a discharge and placed it in the hands of Lieutenant Thomas. Fearing that the prisoner would be held by the police authorities on the commitment of Alderman Kerr, the friends of the prisoner made an application to Judge Pierce for a writ of habeas corpus, which wrs granted and made returnable at 12 o'clock.

**The Habeas Corpus in Crawford's Case—Postponement Until To-morrow.**

The Coroner's jury investigating the killing of John C. Nolen on last Thursday having exonerated Alexander Crawford from blame on the ground that he fired the shot in self-defense, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable forthwith, was this morning obtained from Judge Peirce for his release from the charge of murder under the commitment of Alderman Kerr. The Court of Quarter Sessions met at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Hagert read the return of Lieutenant Thomas, of the Central Station, which set forth that he held Crawford under a commitment by Alderman Kerr, dated October 17, to answer the charge of homicide. The writ having been also served upon the Coroner, his return was also read, setting forth that Crawford had been discharged from his custody by the verdict of his jury.

Mr. Hagert asked counsel representing the relator if they had subpœnaed the witnesses, and proposed to proceed with the examination, and was told that the witnesses examined before the Coroner had been subpœnaed. Mr. Hagert said this was not right, for the prisoner was held by virtue of a commitment by Alderman Kerr, and the witnesses examined before him should be subpœnaed. Immediately after the shooting, Crawford was arrested and taken before Alderman Kerr, who committed him to await the result of Nolen's injuries, fixing the next hearing for Monday morning. On Sunday Nolen died, and at the hearing on Monday Alderman Kerr committed him to answer the charge of homicide. This writ was unusual, and had been but an hour before made known to the District Attorneys, who were at the time engaged in public business, and they had not had time to consider it. Therefore they would have to ask a continuance.

Mr. Kneass said that instead of committing the prisoner to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, Alderman Kerr on Monday, knowing the Coroner's jury to be then sitting, committed him to answer the charge of homicide, thus invading the Coroner's exclusive jurisdiction of such matters. Now he thought there was a palpable wrong, and if Mr. Crawford were detained an hour longer a great wrong would be committed. The District Attorneys were familiar with the whole case, and were as able to proceed now with the case as at any other time.

Mr. Hagert said the Coroner had not an exclusive right in these cases, and he did not inquire into the question of crime, but simply into the nature of the death. The magistrate might go on with his investigation, though the party died pending it, and see whether there was a *prima facie* case against the prisoner sufficient to send him to trial. The Coroner was simply to inquire whether death was caused by a particular person, and if so to commit him for trial. It was a dangerous precedent to allow the Coroner to become the arbiter of all the homicide cases in this county.

After further discussion counsel on both sides agreed to postpone the hearing until 1½ o'clock to-morrow.

**McMullin and Ahern Affair.**

Alderman McMullin and John Ahern, names names have prominently in connection with the onslaught made on the Board of Return Judges, this afternoon appeared at the Central Station and surrendered themselves into custody. Ahern waived a hearing, and was held in $5000 bail to appear at Court on a charge of riot, etc. John Tobin, residing at No. 807 Ransom street, appeared on the bail bond. Alderman McMullin entered bail in $5000 for a hearing on the 20th inst. William V. McGrath, Esq., went the bail in this case.

ACCIDENTS.—About noon yesterday James Chambers, residing at Twenty-third and Meredith streets, was run over by his own cart, at Twenty-fourth and Poplar streets, and was seriously injured. The sufferer was removed to his home.

About six o'clock yesterday afternoon Morris Penrose, aged eight years, residing at No. 1832 Green street, was run over by a carriage at Seventeenth and Green streets, and was injured about the hand. He had two fingers broken.

About six o'clock this morning D. Lafferty had his hand crushed while stopping his engine at Richard Garsed's mill, Frankford. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital for treatment.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—James Gorman, John McBride, Michael McBride, Hugh Dougherty, and Morris Campbell were arrested yesterday on a warrant charging them with assault and battery with intent to kill Patrick Kane, residing at No. 637 Fitzwater street. Kane is foreman in the brewery at Tenth and Filbert streets, and the accused were employed by him. For some reason, it is alleged, they violently assaulted him. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and were committed to await the result of Kane's injuries, which are of a serious nature.

MAD STEER.—Yesterday afternoon an infuriated steer was shot and killed by Policeman Burns at Girard avenue and Hancock street. The animal had injured several persons. At American and Master streets it gored and seriously injured a boy named Sands, who this morning was not expected to live.

TUMBLED DOWN.—On Chesnut street, below Thirty-sixth, a row of new four-story buildings are being erected. This morning at 10 o'clock the eastern wall of the row was blown down by a gale of wind and one of the workmen was slightly injured about the hands. The party walls are said to be in a dangerous condition.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The citizens of the Second ward have selected Mr. John McGrath, cashier and busines manager of the *Sunday Mercury*, to represent them in Common Council. While we should have preferred to see a Republican elected, we must bear evidence to the ability and integrity of Mr. McGrath.

AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—Jacob Ellinger was again taken into custody yesterday, upon the charge of assault and battery on Mrs. Baker, residing on South Front street. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, and was held to answer.

STREET WALKERS.—Lieutenant Flaherty made a raid last night on the street-walkers who infest the neighborhood of Eighth and Spruce streets. He captured about twelve females, who, after a hearing before Alderman Belshaw, were committed to prison.

FOUND DEAD.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at No 541 North Front street upon the body of a man found dead in bed.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About six o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 449 Dickerson street.

NO. 1221 WALNUT STREET, CENTRALLY located, will be sold by THOMAS & SONS, on TUESDAY, November 1. Lot 24 by 150 feet in depth. 10 18 3t

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
Engraved in new and handsome styles.
FINE STATIONERY.
ARMS, Monograms, Illuminating, Etc.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths6p PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can have a furnished second-story room, with board. Pleasant and central location. No. 1937 CHESNUT Street, below Nineteenth. 10 18 3t

# FOURTH EDITION

# LATER FROM EUROPE.

## Condition of Strasburg.

## Satisfaction with the New Order.

## The German Hospital Fund.

## St. Cloud a Total Ruin.

## Works of Art Destroyed.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Condition of Strasburg.**

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The people of Strasburg are generally satisfied with the new order of things, and the French sentiment, if there be any, has not shown itself offensively. Since the capitulation there have been one or two instances of firing on German soldiers patrolling the city from the windows of houses, and the culprits were immediately apprehended and brought to ustice, with the approbation of all classes of citizens. The official language in Alsace hereafter will be German.

**German Hospital Fund.**

A gentleman has arrived at Versailles from England with £20,000 sterling, raised in that country for the German Hospital Fund. The amounts will be turned over to the German authorities immediately.

**St. Cloud**

is a total ruin. All the pictures and tapestry have been destroyed by the fire from the forts.

**Popular Outbreaks.**

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Violent popular outbreaks have occurred at Honfleur and other towns in that vicinity, on account of the alleged inefficient conduct of the war.

General Bourbaki has been appointed commander of the Army of the North, and directed to operate in concert with Bazaine. A decree has been issued by the provisional government of France.

**The Latest Quotations.**

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—3 P. M.—At Manchester yarns and fabrics are firmer, with better prices. Cotton active; uplands, 8⅛@8¼d.; Orleans, 8¼@9d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Tallow, 43s.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**The Death of General Lee.**

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 18.—The intelligence of the death of General R. E. Lee spread a gloom over the city which is to-day externally visible in a general suspension of business. The stores are all closed and the fronts of the buildings are draped in mourning, indicating the grief that Galveston feels at his loss.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following are the sales of stocks and real estate by M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, at noon to-day, at the Exchange:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 109 shares Central Transportation Co | $50 50 |
| 55 " " " " | 50 25 |
| 175 " " " " | 50 00 |
| 1 share Arch Street Theatre, with ticket | 600 00 |
| 1 Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre | 19 00 |
| 1 share Academy of Fine Arts | 14 50 |
| 30 shares Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company | 106 00 |
| 2 bonds, $500 each, Somerset county, Md | 25 p. c. |
| 50 shares Guardian Fire and Marine Insurance Co | 5 00 |
| 1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 41 00 |
| 1 share Camden and Atlantic Land Co | 37 00 |
| 1 share Surf House Association of Atlantic City | 100 00 |
| 86 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co | 27 00 |
| 10 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co | 60 37 |
| 27 shares Western National Bank | 69 00 |
| 10 shares Kensington National Bank | 127 00 |
| 10 shares Germantown National Bank | 89 00 |
| 18 shares Trenton Banking Co | 58 25 |
| $2000 Green and Coates Streets 7 per cent. bonds | 90½ |
| 8 shares Continental Hotel Co | 89 00 |
| $500 bond Union League, 6 per cent | 94 p. c. |
| 27 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co | 19 50 |
| 400 shares New Creek Coal Co | 25 |
| 14 shares Lehigh Crane and Iron Co | 56 00 |
| 100 shares American Button Hole and Sewing Machine Co | 15 37 |
| 1 share Mercantile Library Co | 8 25 |
| 26 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co | 40 50 |
| 50 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co | 40 25 |
| 50 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co | 40 12 |
| WALNUT STREET, No. 1418—Elegant Residence | $46,100 |
| LOCUST AND TWENTY-THIRD, N. W. corner—Large and Valuable Lot | $13,000 |
| VINE, No. 1119—Desirable Dwelling | $5,400 |
| SIXTH (North), No. 506—Modern Residence | $3,400 |
| FRANKLIN, No. 965—Modern Residence | $9,475 |
| CHRISTIAN, No. 711—Genteel Dwelling | $2,350 |
| FILBERT, No. 929—Five brick Dwellings | $8,500 |

The following property of the Central Passenger Railway:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Two Lots of Ground, Broad and Coates | $8,000 |
| One Lot of Ground, Broad and Penn | $4,250 |
| One Lot of Ground, cor. Broad and Coates | $7,800 |
| Four Steam Dummy Cars | $60 |
| Balance of property of said Company | $4,100 |

THE METHODIST STATE CONVENTION.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Methodist State Convention for Pennsylvania commenced its sessions at Horticultural Hall, Rev. Bishop Simpson, of this city, presiding. The spacious hall was well filled, and the sessions of the convention promise to be of unusual interest. The organization was completed this afternoon, and this evening a discussion will take place upon the subject of Methodism, its growth and present position in the State. Among the other subjects to be discussed at various times are the type of piety necessary to the highest prosperity of the Church, the charitable institutions of the Church, the Sabbath, temperance, the public school question, and the duty of the Christian to the Church. The full programme will be found in another column. The sessions will continue until Thursday evening.

POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Policeman Joseph Martin, of the Fourth District, will have a hearing before Recorder Givin this afternoon, on the charge of larceny. John Hansler is the complainant. He alleges that on being taken into the station on the night preceding the election he was searched by Martin, who has failed to return the sum of $6 20 which was taked from him.

Policeman Doron, of the same district, will have a hearing at the same time on a charge of conspiracy to imprison Hansler. The allegation is that the complainant was moved about from one station to another by the defendant on election day, so that he (complainant) would lose his vote.

IMPROVING.—Collector William J. Pollock, who was stricken with paralysis on Saturday night, is improving.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 Pa R gen mt | 103½ | 100 sh Cat Pf | 39 |
| Cp | 96 | 200 sh Leh Nav | 33⅜ |
| $500 U S 5-20, 64 reg | 108⅝ | 500 sh Read | 50⅛ |
| 64 sh Penna R | 60⅛ | 100 do | 50⅜ |
| 15 do | 60⅛ | 100 do | 50 56 |
| 5 do | 58⅛ | 100 do | 50 56 |
| 7 sh Leh Val | 58⅛ | 100 do | 50 56 |
| 2 do | 58⅛ | 300 do | 50 56 |
| 100 sh Hestonv'e | 15⅛ | 100 do | 50⅛ |
| 100 do | 15 | 200 do | 50 62 |
| 100 do | 15⅛ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Pa Inc Pf L | 107 | 17 sh Leh V R | 58⅛ |
| $2000 N Penna 6s | 98 | 5 sh Penna R | 60⅛ |
| $1000 Phil & E 7s | 88⅛ | 100 sh Leh Na | 33⅜ |
| $2000 do | 88⅛ | 100 do | 33⅞ |
| $4000 Elmira 7s | 92⅛ | 100 sh Read | 50 56 |

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 18 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
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